LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

AUSTRALIAN OATS FOR HORSES.

AUSTRALIAN OATS..... Rs. 5-0-0 per Bag of 120 lbs.
AUSTRALIAN OATS..... Rs. 5-0-0 per cwt
CRUSHED OATS..... " 5-12-0 "
Also GRAM, BARLEY, COUNTRY OATS, BRAN, &c. Supplied Very Cheap.

THE ROYAL FORAGE STORES.

ARGYLE ROAD, CARNAC BRIDGE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

[TEN PAGES.]

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THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

The Best and Most Complete Guide in India. Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks. Places of Interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

Departures for Europe with Liberty to call at Brindisi and Malta.

SATURDAY, 3 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1902.
M.L. CARTHAGE	5196	J. R. Lendon	25th Jan.
* PENINSULAR	8027	T. Leigh	1st Feb.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	8th "
* PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	15th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	8027	T. Leigh	22nd "
* CALEDONIA	7555	E. H. Gordon	1st March
M.L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	8th "
* EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langbourne	15th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7569	E. H. Gordon	22nd "
* VICTORIA	6027	E. Crowe	29th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	5th April.
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	12th "
M.L. VICTORIA	6527	E. Crowe	19th "
* PENINSULAR	8027	T. Leigh	26th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between noon and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 3rd January, 1902.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Androvich.	4,139	1st February 1902
IMPERATRIX	... ...	4,212	1st March 1902.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660.	Rs. 397-8.	Rs. 165.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
S. S. TIROL	...	2,771	16th March.
S. S. MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	...	4,409	16th April.
S. S. POSEIDON	...	3,878	23rd April.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 1,056	Rs. 529-8.
Available for 12 months	" 1,160	" 637-8.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 8 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, VIA SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
CARINTHIA	G. Marocchino	3,812	23rd Feb., 1902.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 18th January, 1902.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on
Doc. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Feb., 1902.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th March 1902.

And on the 15th of every subsequent month.

BOMBAY to VENICE calling at ALEXANDRIA and BRINDISI.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on
NILO	2840	Dimarco	27th January, 1902.
V. FLORIO	2840	Dodero	24th February, 1902.
NILO	2840	Dimarco	27th March, 1902.
V. FLORIO	2840	Dodero	28th April, 1902.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	Single. Tickets, 4 months.	Return Tickets 6 months.	9 months.	12 months.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Class	605	907-8	968	1,028-8 1,100
2nd "	357-8	550	577-8	605 660
3rd "	165	—	—	— —

SPECIAL RATES FOR THE VENICE LINE.

To BRINDISI or VENICE ..... 1st Class Rs. 500
" " " " 2nd " " 325

FROM BOMBAY TO GENOA OR VENICE AND BACK.

From and after January 1562 and until further notice this company will issue return Tickets, available for any period within two years, to FIRST CLASS Passengers only, from Bombay to Genoa or Venice and back, at the reduced Rate of 1½ fare, amounting to Rs. 907-8.

Above fares include the Coal primage ten per cent.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service.

S S. BORMIDA, Tons 3,000 from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 17th January, 1902.

ITALIAN COLONIAL TRADING Co., Ld.,
C. BOGGIANO, Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, No. 15, Old Mercantile Bank Buildings.

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GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.

GRINDLAY & Co.,
Calcutta,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
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RAILWAY OFFICIALS AND MISSIONARIES booked at reduced rates.
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HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines, sent FREE on Application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

London Agents, GRINDLAY & CO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Limited,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 24th Jan., at 2 p.m. or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on TUESDAY, the 21st January, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on THURSDAY, the 23rd Jan., at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR POREBUNDER, KARACHI, ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, IBO, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "PUTIALA," 2,998 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 21st January.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 24th January.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 18th January, 1902.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

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Calcutta.
HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Blanc	13th Feb., 1902
SALAZIE	4,256	Aubert	13th Mar. 1902.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Dupuy-From	10th April 1902.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "ERNEST SIMONS," 5,707 tons, Captain, Vaquier, to sail on or about 5th Feb., 1902.

For further particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 37, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

HUNTLY BLEND WHISKY.

THE FAVORITE BRAND OF INDIA.

Of all dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., Ld., Bombay,

SOLE AGENTS

THE CHEAPEST PEG WHISKY. **OTB**

Rs. 27 per Dozen.

Only one Trial will satisfy.

SOLE AGENTS:

CROFT, MODY & Co., BOMBAY

Suppliers by the Bottle

DENISON & Co., BOMBAY

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES, GIRGAUM.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (Rs. 20), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale or for treatment including Syce per mensem	25
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD, best in the markets Present Price Rs. 5-8 per CWT. Delivered Free.

Special Mixtures, CRUSHED OATS, BRAN, etc. supplied.

OUT-DOOR GAMES.

CRICKET, TENNIS, FOOTBALL,
POLO, GOLF, HOCKEY,
RACQUETS, FIVES,
CROQUET.

GUARANTEED BEST ENGLISH MANUFACTURE ONLY.

ALL REQUISITES AT

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ltd.,
BOMBAY.

HOLD THE LARGEST STOCK OF

ARTISTIC FURNITURE

IN INDIA.

Also a New and Select range of CRETONNES, TAPESTRIES, SILKS, PRINTED LINENS, &c.

and every other HOUSEHOLD REQUISITE.

Inspection of

NEW GOODS

INVITED.

COUGH! COLD!! ASTHMA!!!

AN UNFAILING REMEDY FOR LUNG AND THROAT DISEASES IS

ST. MARTIN'S PULMONARY BALSAM.

The curative properties of this palatable Remedy is already well-known.

Per Bottle Annas 12 and Re. 1-4.

F. S. MADON & Co.,
170, SHAIKH MEMON ST., BOMBAY.

GLARE GLASSES.

WITH the disappearance of the Monsoons and the prospects in the future of Hot and Sunny Days, we beg to remind all, whose Eyes are affected by the glare of the sun, of the necessity of using SUN SPECTACLES. Our neutral tinted, Glare stirrup-shaped Spectacle give the greatest comfort in use. They can be obtained in shades of light medium and dark. The lense are of the best make, absolutely free from air bubbles and water marks, so common in the cheap Spectacle.

Steel, Rs. 6. Nickel, Rs. 10.
Gold, Rs. 75.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

A "CAUDLE" LECTURE.

MR. CAUDLE FORGETS TO BRING IN A FAVOURITE SPECIFIC.

"IT is just like you, Mr. Caudle, you never can remember anything specially wanted. Here I am, suffering as bad as bad can be, with fever, and not a thing in the house. Didn't I beg of you particularly to bring in a bottle of BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE, or PILLS? Of course I did; and now you say you have forgotten them. You are very sorry, you wanted them yourself. I should think you did, indeed! coming home at 12 o'clock at night, after eating and drinking, goodness knows what, at that precious Club you are so fond of.

"If it had been Miss Prettyman, the minx! who had asked you to bring her a bottle, you would have remembered it fast enough, I'll be bound? You make no secret of admiring her complexion.

"What's that to do with it? A nice thing for a married man to say to his lawful wife, isn't it? Well, she told me she got rid of her fever by three doses of BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE, and she got back all that pink and white of her's by its use. That is better than paint! Then perhaps you mean to insinuate that I paint! Mr. Caudle, I shan't go to sleep like a dear soul. I have got the fever dreadfully and very likely won't get a wink all night. Not that you care, I might die of insomnia, or anything else, for all you'd trouble. You know well enough the only medicine in fever that is of any use to me is Batliwala's Ague Mixture or Pills. But of course I can't have any, if my life depends on it. You'll go out and knock up the Chemist? You will do nothing of the sort. Mr. Caudle, I won't be beholden to you, or the Chemist either. I'll struggle on till the morning. I will bear my pain in silence. What do you say! Thank Heaven for that! You unfeeling wretch! But of course you never had any sympathy with my sufferings—(Sobs, and gradually drops off murmuring "Batliwala's Ague Mixture and Pills.')"

To avoid a repetition of such a scene at the next night, Mr. Caudle at first thought to telegraph to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA of Dadur for a bottle of Batliwala's Ague Mixture, but remembering that MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., KEMP & Co., PHILIPS & Co., BEYNON & Co., &c., &c. also sell Batliwala's Ague Pills, as well as the Mixture, at Re. 1 per bottle, he went to one of them in person and brought home the bottle. Needless to say that Mrs. Caudle got rid of her fever in a day by its use, and Mr. Caudle slept soundly the next night.

THE

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR JANUARY, 1902.

SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES OF ALL THE

INDIAN RAILWAYS.

ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS.

THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD.

POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.

STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES.
PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.

A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA,
SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.

PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 1.

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MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Ld., are offering their Entire Stock of BICYCLES at CLEARANCE PRICES:—

CLEARANCE SALE,
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CLEARANCE SALE,

		Reduced Price. Rs.	List Price Rs.
6	Model "Kangaroo"	150	275
2	" "Popular"	165	300
3	" "H"	165	300
3	" "G"	190	330
6	" "Kohinoor"	200	360
2	" "Royal"	230	400

A few Models of Men's Machines are also available at CLEARANCE SALE PRICES.

Entire Stock must be Cleared without delay.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

INDIAN CIGARETTES.

THE "LIGHT OF ASIA" BRAND.

MADE PURELY OF THE FINEST

"INDIAN TOBACCO"

WITHOUT PAPER.

THE INDIAN ARMY SERIES.

EACH PACKET of these Cigarettes contains an Illustration of an Indian Regiment. The Illustrations will be continued until the whole Army has been given, forming a UNIQUE AND INTERESTING COLLECTION.

"Each box contains 100 finest hand made Cigarettes without Paper.
Price Rs. 25-0 per 1,000.

McDOWELL & Co., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

THE ITALIAN STORES.
C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,
105 MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GORGONZOLA, PARMESAN AND GRUYERE CHEESE.

Liver Sausages, Frankfort Sausages, Hard Smoked Sausages, Vienna Sausages with Sourcrout, Mortadella Sausages in tins and Milan Sausages in skin.

Sourcrout in Glass Jars and in Tins, Fonds de Artichokes, Champignons, Salsifis, Choux de Bruxelles, Macedoines, Flageolets, Petit Pois Ex-Fin in Tins, etc.

Coarse Grained Ural Caviare, Royans a la Bordelaise, Anchovies (salted loose), and in Bots. in Oil, Smoked Herrings (loose,) Thon Fish, Best Sardines in Oil, etc. German Mixed Pickles.

Chartreuse, Benedictine, Kummel, Maraschino, Peppermint, Absinthe, Kirschenwasser, Anisette, Mandarine, Mastica di Scio, Cremes assortis, etc.

Barbera, Nebiolo, Polcevera, white, Chianti, Moscato Apposito and Sparkling, Capri, Corvo, French and Italian Vermouth, etc.

Macaroni, Vermicelli, Italian Rice, Lentilles, Double and Single White Beans, Italian Grams and Split Peas.

Walnuts, Almonds, Hazelnuts, Malaga Raisins, Naples Figs and Chestnuts.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET, a thoroughly genuine article. Only Rs. 10 per Dozen Quarts.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY CENTRE.

ST. JOHN'S AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.

HIS EXCELLENCY

LORD NORTHCOTE, G.C.I. E.,

WILL present the Certificates of Qualification in First Aid at the Town Hall

ON TUESDAY, JANUARY 21ST,

AT 5-15 P. M.

The Public and all interested in the Association are invited to attend.

S. S. "WISTOW HALL."

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 20 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats, at Steamer's option, at their risk and expense.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO., Agents.

Messrs. EDWARD, BATES and SONS' AGENCY, Apollo Street, Bombay, 18th January, 1902.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of Members will be held at The Annexe Watson's Hotel, at 6 P.M., on FRIDAY, 14th Feb. 1902.

CECIL GRAY, Secretary, W. I. T.C.

Bombay, 13th January, 1902.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

EXHIBITION OF FINE ARTS, Gold, Silver Work and Jewellery, House Decoration and Designs at the Sir J. J. School of Arts, Bombay.

Open from 7-30 A.M. to 6 P. M.

ADMISSION 1 RUPEE.

SEASON TICKETS 3 RUPEES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TEAK LOG TIMBER.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent of this Railway at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (Gun Fire) on WEDNESDAY the 29th January 1902, for the supply of any quantity upto 600 TONS OF RANGOON TEAK LOG TIMBER, of the best quality for early delivery.

1. Tenderers to quote a price per ton of 50 cubic feet delivered at the Company's Engineer's Workshop, Byculla, and state the maximum percentage of rejections allowed in the raft.

2. Tenders must be accompanied by the specification of shipment showing clearly that the timber tendered is Rangoon.

4. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

G. R. WEBB, General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 18th January, 1902.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY of WOOD, suitable for the CREMATION OF DEAD BODIES, at the Hindu Burial Grounds, at Haines Road, Mahim; and Tank Bunder, will be received by the Municipal Commissioner up to 2 P.M. on MONDAY, the 27th January, 1902.

2. The supply at the Haines Road Cemetery is for one year from 1st March, 1902, to 28th February, 1903.

The supply at the Mahim Cemetery is to be from 25th July, 1902, to 24th February, 1903.

The supply at the Tank Bunder Cemetery is to [illegible] from 16th June, 1902 to 28th February, 1903.

3. Tenderers have the option of Tendering for supplies at all of the above Cemeteries or for supply at one or more of them.

4. Each Tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 200 for the supply at each Cemetery which will be forfeited in case of withdrawal of tender or of refusal to sign the contract. The successful tenderer will be required to pay the full stamp duty on his contract and the charges for executing it and such further deposit as with the Rs. 200 deposited with the tender will make up ten per cent on the amount of the contract. The security deposit if paid in cash will bear no interest.

5. Further particulars can be obtained on application to the Health Officer.

6. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender. Each Tender must be accompanied by a sample of Wood.

W. D. SHEPPARD, Ag. Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Offices, Bombay, 18th January, 1902.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

WANTED immediately for the Company's Workshops at Jamalpur an ASSISTANT LOCOMOTIVE SUPERINTENDENT to fill the post of Assistant to the Works Manager, he must have had considerable experience in dealing with European and native workmen, have received the usual mechanical training in the Locomotive Workshops of an English Railway and subsequently held a responsible charge, salary Rs. 500 rising to Rs. 700.

Applications to be made to the Locomotive Superintendent E. I. Ry., Jamalpur, before the 7th of February giving full personal particulars and details of previous services in Europe and India also stating the earliest date by which the applicant can join.

J. DOUGLAS, Agent.

Calcutta, 16th January, 1902.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are hereby invited for the RIGHTS of COLLECTING ROAD and FERRY TOLLS in the Nasik District as follows :—

(1) Road Toll for one year from 1st April 1902 to 31st March 1903.

(2) Ferry Tolls for one year from 1st April 1902 to 31st March 1903.

A separate tender for the Ferry at Deola in the Igatpuri Taluka should be made.

A Tender for the Road Toll accompanied by a Currency or Promissory Note of Rs. 1000 or a receipt for Rs. 1000 paid into any Government Treasury and a Tender for the Ferry Toll accompanied by a Currency Note for Rs. 100 or a receipt for Rs. 100 paid into any Government Treasury should be sent in so as to reach the Huzur Deputy Collector, Nasik, not later than 12-30 P.M. Madras time on the 16th February 1902.

For all particulars regarding the Tolls and conditions under which tenders should be made apply to the Huzur Deputy Collector, Nasik.

A. R. BONUS, Collector of Nasik.

AUSTRALIAN OATS FOR HORSES

AUSTRALIAN OATS..... Rs. 9-0-0 per Bag of 130 lbs.
AUSTRALIAN OATS..... Rs. 8-0-0 per cwt
CRUSHED FOOD..... " 4-12-0 "
Also GRAM, BARLEY, COUNTRY OATS, BRAN, &c.,
Supplied Very Cheap.

THE ROYAL FORAGE STORES,

2, ARGYLE ROAD, CARNAC BRIDGE, BOMBAY.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE

ONE ENGLISH-built C. Under-Spring BAROUCHE, by Hooper & Co., of London. New Rubber-tyred BICYCLE WHEELS, VICTORIA (English-built), SECOND-HAND LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by well-known makers.

CARRIAGE REPAIRS of every description will be executed with prompt attention.

HOUSES FURNISHED with the latest styled neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest designs FOR SALE and HIRE, and also made to order.

Apply to

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,

GIRGAUM.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

(Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this column.)

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee, Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

PRESENTATION DRESS FANS.—Excellent Quality and a very Special Collection. In Gauze and Satin, Hand-painted, with and without feathers. White, Cream, Black, Blue and Pink, from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 each.—MAROKS & Co., LTD., Bombay and Poona.

INFLUENZA.—A certain, prompt and safe remedy is "Tamarind Cough Balsam." It relieves at once by dissolving the congealed phlegm and promoting expectoration. Rs. 1 Per bottle.—THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SORRY no clearance sale to advertise, at the demand is so very great for our SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES, that in spite of our importation by thousands, we have often to telegraph to the Factory for supply.

REAL EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES, by DEMITRINO and Co, of Cairo, known for their exquisite flavour and fine aroma from Rs. 3-4 to 4-8 per 100. Fresh consignments by every alternate Mail Steamer. D. MERWAN & Co., Cigar Merchants, 30, Medows Street, Bombay.

THE PINCHINGEST PLACE.—In BOOTS and SHOES is usually the price; this Pinch is unknown at S. & Co's, where upwards of 2000 Pairs of BOOTS and SHOES are now on view to select from. SUTOR & Co. (Retail Agents) THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT and EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Hornby Road, (opposite John Roberts and Co.) Bombay.

HOLDALLS SPECIAL.—GREEN WATERPROOF CANVAS HOLDALLS, specially made for conveyance by Mule Transport for Officers proceeding to the Front; or for Camp Use. In two sizes. Very large 7 ft. 6 in. long by 3 ft. wide, Rs. 24, and large size 6 ft. 6 in. long by 2½ wide, Rs. 22-8.—SUTOR & Co. (Retail Agents) THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT & EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Hornby Road. (Opposite John Roberts & Co.), Bombay.

TO LET.—MR. JUSTICE CANDY'S HOUSE, Malabar Hill, from 1st April next. Apply to HORMASJI SORABJI & SONS. 5—12 Queen's Road.

TO BE LET.—For the cold weather season, "ROZARIO COTTAGE," a furnished BUNGALOW, at Matheran. Also TO LET, a BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, Narayen Dabolkar Road, near the Sea-Shore. Apply to JAFEERBHAI MOOKHI CASSAMBHAI, Manager, H. H. the AGA KHAN'S Estate, Oomer Kari, Jail Road, Bombay.

WANTED, Good JOBBING COMPOSITORS. Apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette," Press.

FRESH PREPARED CRUSHED HORSE FOOD.—Unrivalled in the Bazar for price and quality at Rs. 4-12 per cwt., Rs. 24 per Candy. Enhardy, the most nutritious fattening Food for Horses and Cattle, Rs. 2-4 per packet. A trial order will prove its recommendation. Free delivery. Apply to MANAGER, GRAM and BARLEY STORES, Lower Colaba.

ELECTRIC LIGHT STORES: Lamps, Wires, Carbons, Fittings, &c., &c., Stocked in large variety.

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MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Clerks, Peons, &c., and Nurses, &c., of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services (Army and Navy), as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Highest references given if required. Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. N. B.—Beware of the so-called Registry Offices who work by assumed names.

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GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-6-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-7-2 per case, at Bandora.

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WE will SEND STAMPED PICTURE-POST-CARDS to any one who sends us gratis old Stamps of every value for a CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL. Our best thanks in anticipation. DOCTOR EMILIE Von MAYENBRACH, PRESIDENT, VOLOSCA, ISTRIA, AUSTRIA.

NOTICES.

CITY AND GUILDS OF LONDON INSTITUTE.

TECHNOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

THE EXAMINATIONS of the above institute in any of the 70 tabulated subjects will be held in the month of APRIL next. Particulars will be found in the programme of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, which will be sent on receipt of Four Annas by the PRINCIPAL. Applications for Examinations must be received not later than THURSDAY, 6th February, 1902.

Any candidates are eligible for these Examinations.

N. A. F. MOOS, Honorary Secretary.

NOTICE.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

PROFESSOR M. MACMILLAN, B. A., will deliver a LECTURE at the Institute on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 5-30 P.M.—

SUBJECT:—"Figures of Speech employed in Poetry."

Members, their families and friends, are invited to attend.

R. A. ARNOLD JENKINS, Honorary Secretary.

EDUCATION IN THE HILLS.

PANCHGANI HIGH SCHOOL will REOPEN, D. V., on FEB. 6th.

THOROUGH EDUCATION AND EXCELLENT CLIMATE.

For particulars for Boys apply to

THE REV. J. REDMAN, Chaplain, Panchgani.

FOR GIRLS apply to

MISS KIMMINS, The Knowle, Panchgani.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 192 of 1900.

JAMSETJI NUSSERWANJI TATA.....Plaintiff.

vs.

1. G. A. TURNER.
2. SHAMJIBHAI AKHAI and
3. AMICHAND PANALAL.....Defendants.

NOTICE is hereby given that on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 4 P. M., the Undersigned Messrs. ARDESIR, HORMUSJI, DINSHAW & COMPANY, the Special Commissioners appointed herein by the Decree Absolute for sale passed by the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE RUSSELL in this suit on the 6th day of January, 1902, will, in pursuance of the directions contained in the said decree, SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION on the premises at Sleater Road, near to the Grant Road Station, the undermentioned immoveable property :—

PARTICULARS.

All the right, title and interest of the plaintiff and the defendants abovenamed in the following property, viz: All that piece of land admeasuring 2290 square yards or thereabouts, Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No 355, Collector's New No A-13335, Old Survey No 193, New Survey No. 7036, together with the several tene ments or buildings standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No 3683, (1) and Street No 8, Ward No 3683 (2) and Street No 8 A, Ward No. 3683 (3) and Street No 8 B., Ward No 3683 (4) and Street No 8C, and Ward No 3683 (5) and Street No 8 D, all which premises are situate at and on the South side of Sleater Road, in the City and Registration District of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the East by the Bombay, Baroda & Central India Railway Station, on or towards the West by the property of Mancjii Hormanjee Mancheji, on or towards the North by the Sleater Road aforesaid and on or towards the South by a public passage beyond which is the Frere Bridge and were formerly and are now in the occupation of tenants.

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS and Conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the Undersigned at No. 29 Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 9th day of January, 1902.

ARDESIR, HORMUSJI, DINSHAW & Co., Special Commissioners.

THE SOONDERDASS SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS CO., LD.

धी सुंदरदास स्पीनींग अेंड वीवींग मील्स कंपनी, लीमीटेड.

NOTICE is hereby given that the 29th ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on MONDAY, the 20th January, 1902, at 3 P.M. at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, for the purpose of transacting the following business, viz :—

1ST. To receive and adopt the Director's Report and Audited Accounts and Balance Sheet for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

2ND. To appoint Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

3RD. To appoint Auditors for the year 1902-1902 and to fix their remuneration.

4TH. To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Chairman.

By Order of the Board of Directors

मुलजी जेठानी कुं०

i.e., MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co. Secretaries and Treasurers

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the above COMPANY, will be CLOSED from 6th to 20th January, 1902, both, days inclusive.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE, Secretary and Treasurer.

SECOND-HAND BOOKS FOR SALE.

IN GOOD PRESERVATION.

CLOTH BOUND.

	Rs. a.
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NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1897.

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LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

AT MODERATE RATES.

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
15	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
20	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 0 0
25	14 5 0	35	22 12 0	35	19 1 0
30	16 1 0	40	30 1 6	40	23 10 0

Rates or other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

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HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN, Secretary.

GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

ASSETS EXCEED.....Rs. 11,51,60,000

ANNUAL INCOME EXCEEDS...Rs. 1,94,80,000

This Old Established Society grants Policies with Capitalised Profits at the following LOW RATES of premiums :—

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death, 20 limited payments.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	143 1 0	25	197 8 0	25	198 7 0
30	156 6 0	30	209 8 0	30	211 10 0
35	172 11 0	35	224 10 0	35	230 0 0
40	195 9 0	40	242 15 0	40	254 15 0

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Intending insurers are invited to apply for the Society's new Prospectus before Assuring elsewhere.

Applications for Agencies from Gentlemen of influence throughout the country will receive every attention.

CHIEF AGENTS :—

CROFT, MODY & CO.,

BANK STREET BOMBAY.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£562,500

HEAD OFFICE :

40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS :

The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH, Manager.

2, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... " 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND..... " 8,510,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Tientsin, Newchang.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO, Manager.

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE :—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES :—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LAHORE LONDON, MADRAS, RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDEE.

SUB-BRANCHES :—MURREE, (April to October) and AMRITSAR.

CAPITAL PAID UP—Rs. 43,90,800.

RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—

FIXED DEPOSITS :—

9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.

The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS, which may be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches, and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By Order of the Board,

W. MOIR, Manager.

Offices, Bellasis Road, Bombay, 14th November, 1900.

BANKS.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed.....Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... " 12,00,000
Uncalled Capital ..... " 5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

Mr. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
" R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
" N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
" D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest :—

	Per cent. Per Annum
For 2 Years	5½
" 1 Year	5
" 6 Months	4½
" 3 Months	4

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—

D. KING, Agent.

Calcutta, 16th July 1901.

LONDON BRANCH :
19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E.C.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £3,75,000

HEAD OFFICE :

47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy,
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin,
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar.
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Mombassa.
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 1. half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS, Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,69,000
Sterling Reserve Fund .....$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund .....$ 37,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors .....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager*

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.

WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. | Managers.
JOHN WALTER

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COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

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W. B. THOMSON, Agent

7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,

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THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE

BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS

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WANTED all to know that cure in most obstinate cases of HYDROCELE and ASHTHMA guaranteed

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 1, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

Household furniture such as tables, chairs, cup-boards, almirs, wardrobe, chest of drawers, sofas, easy chairs, etc.

1 photo camera with lens and slides
1 mahogany cottage piano by Soundy.
1 mahogany square piano by Shiedmayer and Scehne.
1 Bellows organ by W. Bell and Co.
1 gold hunting watch by Dent, London, with gold chain.
1 Edison Home Phonograph with records, extra recorders, etc.
1 horizontal gymnastic bar.
1 large zinc cooking stove with chimney suitable for hotels.
1 English made fire proof safe by Richard M. Lord.
12 boxes lawn tennis balls.
1 lot of books consisting of specific Relief Act, Contract Act and others.

An invoice of fancy eperguns on plateau.
A number of railway rugs, over coats, pocket watches, flower vases, etc.

By order of the consernied and on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor Hoosein Alsan—

H A A K A L 3193-94—2 cases capoteras needles ex s. s. Wurzburg.
" 5195-96—2 " " ex s. s. Rudesheimer.

On account of the concerned ex s. s. Rudesheimer.
6 cases each 200 by 1-2 lb. tins metanil yellow sea water damaged.

By order of the Administrator-General, the effects of the late Mahomedbux Amirbux, consisting of silver bracelets, bangles rings, toe rings, copper utensils, teakwood cot cloth, etc,

AT 2 P. M.

1 Lady's Rambler bicycle, nearly new
Also several second-hand lady's and gent's bicycles.
1 second hand German built double seated brougham with glass sides and front thoroughly repaired.
1 French-polished office sidgram.
1 light vise-vis.
1 second-hand victoria.
4 sets carriage rubber tyres of superior quality 1 3-4-inch thick, and any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by public Auction at Apollo Street, Fort, opposite the Share Bazar, below the office of Messrs. Gordon and Co. the following consisting of railway rugs, blankets, overcoats, dinner and breakfast sets, suits, pink and half pint tumblers and glasses, cups and saucers, watches, handsome terra cotta and majolicaware telescopic lamps, Austrian new safes of sizes, screens, &c.

The above is on view.

SALE OF 192 BUNDLES DAMAGED STEEL SHEETS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Prince's Dock K shed on account of the concerned—

Ex ss Goldenfels

About 152 bundles damaged basic steel sheets
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY, ETC.

Under instructions from the Executors of the Will of a deceased Parsee lady, Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will on THURSDAY the 23rd instant, at 2 p.m., sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, the following jewellery etc., viz :—

1 Brilliant ring, 2 diamond rings, 2 small diamonds about 1 ruttie, 2 diamonds about 2 1-2 ruttie, 4 diamonds about 3 1-2 ruttie, 2 diamond and ru-y earrings, 2 emerald pendans, 17 emeralds, 1 emerald, 1 emerald necklace, 1 ruby earring, 2 ruby ear-drops, 1 diamond ring about 3 1-2 ruttie, and a few pieces of gold ornaments.

The property will be on view from TO MORROW TUESDAY.

HIGH COURT,
Suit No. 230 of 1897.

Moti Bhogga and others.....Plaintiffs.
Vs.
Lawrence Augustus Watkins.....Defendant

In pursuance of directions contained in the Consent Decree made herein on the 25th day of July, 1897, and by order of the Plaintiffs abovenamed, Messrs CRAWFORD & Co will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms on TUESDAY, the 28th instant at 4 p.m, on account and at the risk of the defendant

A policy of insurance in the Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company, Limited, bearing No. 8273, on the Life of the said Lawrence Augustus Watkins. The policy is dated 26th March, 1886, and is for Rs. 10,000 to be paid for by 20 half-yearly premia of Rs. 364-9 each, out of which 2 premia have been paid.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 20th January, 1902.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 21, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs SORABJI CAWASJI and Co. will on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, sell by Public Auction at their Sale Rooms, at 2 p.m., the following :—

By order of the concerned and on account and risk of the defaulting Indentor Mahomedali Samsoodin—

H P
355 —2 cases woollen coating.
& C

56-1" by 22-5 yds.

By order of the concerned—
2 bales each containing 111 pieces rugs of different sizes.
2 cases white pots.
By order of the concerned—
6 cases each containing China bowls and plates.
6 " " "
6 " " "
15 " " "
15 " " "
7 " " "
About 30 pairs American clocks.
A small lot of fancy time-pieces, marble clocks, watches, etc.
2 Austrian safes, sizes 32, by 19 by 16, and 25 by 21 by 19.
1 " " double door 32 by 24 by 23.
4 pieces red and green serge.
1 lot of carpets, curtain cloth, gramophones, iron bedsteads sizes 6 by 4 1-2, 3 1-2 and 4 ft., furniture, etc.

SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT GIRGAUM BACK ROAD, OPPOSITE TO THE SIR MANGALDAS BUNGALOW

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. are instructed by the executors of the late Dr. Sadasiv Waman Kane deceased, to sell by Public Auction the following property on SATURDAY, the 25th inst. at

Sale to commence at 4 p. m. on the premises.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land admeasuring about 720 square yards, together with the messuage or dwelling-house stand ng thereon, situate at Girgaum, out of Fort, Bombay, bearing Collector's old Nos. 686, 689, 688, 723, New Nos. 4-0-2147, 3147, 3147, new Survey Nos. 2 and 3-7315,25-7915, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal taxes and taxes under the Ward, Ward No. 1396 (I) Street No. 220, and bounded as follows : that is to say on the north by Girgaum Back Road, on the east by the property of Ramnnath Mukund, on the south by the property of Vishwanath M. K. Shirsagar, and on the west by the property of Keswajee Tulsidas.

Private offers for the above property will be received on or before the day of sale at the office of the Undersigned, from whom further particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained.

SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT CHAPEL ROAD, NEAR SOPARI TALAO, BANDORA.

Under instructions from the mortgagee, Mr. R. B. Parakh and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Mr. D B. Baxter, and under the power of sale therein contained, there will be sold by Public Auction on the premises, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, on SUNDAY the 26th instant, sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the undermentioned property at 4 in the afternoon.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground thereon situate lying and being on Chapel Road, in Tharna District and Sub-district of Thana, containing by admeasurement 2,079 square yards or thereabouts, the said land called a Garden containing a number of magnificent trees including a large well and a small Jaokie shed house, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 3 and 4, and are bounded as follows ; that it is to say, on the north by the Wadi of Pere Green Cavere, on the south by the Public road called Capel Road, on the west by Parsee Peroshaw Dhanjibaw Banaji Land, and on the east by Khas Ghoos property, and which said property is now in the possession of the said Dastnthor Hormusjee Baxter.

Further particulars, and conditions of sale may be obtained from Mr. Dosabaw D. Rosser, 9, Tamarind Lane, attorney to the mortgagee, or from the Undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT BHEACH CANDY ROAD, OUT OF FORT.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, by order of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Haji Osmanji Haji Qassam Kadwani, sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 28th instant, on the premises, the undermentioned property at 4 in the afternoon, under the power of sale granted to the mortgagee by an indenture of mortgage dated 29th June, 1901.

All that piece or parcel of ground with the messuages, tenements, dwelling-houses and buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the western side of Breach Candy Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 432 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Bombay, under old Nos. 307, 307, new Nos. 2062 and 2062 old Survey No. 8-8, and new Survey No. 7260, and by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under ward Nos. 228, 229 and Street Nos. 684, 686, and bounded as follows : that is to say, on or towards the east by the said Breach Candy Road, on or toward the west by the property of Babaji Gopal, on or towards the north by the property for merly of Vaswanji Madhavji and now of one Dias, and on or towards the south by the property of Narayen Yarojl and now of Bhoujl Ismaiji.

Further particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained from Messrs. Thakordas and Co., 55-57, Esplanade Road, attorneys to the mortgagee, or from the Undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Bombay, 20th January, 1902. Auctioneers.

A. READYMONEY & COMPANY BANK STREET, FORT.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

GRAND OPPORTUNITY TO MERCHANTS AND FIRMS REQUIRING IRONSAFES.

Sales of English, American, Austrian and Indian Fireproof Ironsafes, Chests, &c.

Messrs. A. READYMONEY and Co. will sell by Public Auction in their Rooms in Bank Street, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 23rd inst. at 2 p.m., on account and risk of the first purchaser, the following sales :—

1 lot of Ironsafes of various makes and sizes.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale

A. READYMONEY & Co.

Bombay, 20th January, 1902.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JAN. 17.

The Bombay mails of 4th instant arrived at Brindisi, yesterday.

2½ per cent. Consols	£94	= —3-8
3 per cent. Rentes	£100 1-2	=
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	£108	=
3½ per cent. Govt. Securities	£84 1-4	=
Bar Silver in London	35 5-8	= — 1-16
Do. New York	55 1-2	= — 1-8
Exchange on London at Paris	25'12	= — 1-2
Do. New York	4·80 7-8	= — 1-8
Discount, Bank of England, 4 per cent.		=
" Short London Bills 3 "		=
" Indian Bank Bills 3 1-8 "		=
Silver to Bombay		£130,000
Gold "		£ 40,000
Silver to Calcutta		£ 70,000

Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester was firm. Total sales 8,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for Export 500 bales. Surats nil. Imports 7,000 bales. Spot 4 18-32 — 1-32. Arrivals closed easier.

Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Mar.-Apl.	June-July.	Sept.
4·29	4·28	4·28	4·28	4·16
—3	—4	— 3	—3	— 2

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	38,000 bales.
Do. last year	36,000 "
Exports to Great Britain	50,000 "
Do. to Continent	21,000 "
Mid-Uplands	8 1-4 —1-16
Futures, month of April	8·12 —7
Do. do. July	8·17 —8

Rape seed Brown 38 1-4 Jan. Feb, flat.

Linseed, 50 March April. Business done firmer.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

	Bales
Total week's sales	53,000
" Sold on spec.	1,000
" for exportation	1,000
" Amount forwarded to consumers	93,000
" Actual exports	8,000
" Week's imports	53,000
" Stock	900,000
Surats week's sales	100
" Sold on spec.	Nil
" " for exportation	Nil
" Amount forwarded to consumers	100
" Actual exports	100
" Week's imports	Nil
" Stock	4,000
Afloat American	320,000
" Indian	2,000
Week's receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports	226,000
" Exports to Great Britain	144,000
" " Continent	103,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	93,000
Do. at Interior Ports	64,000

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Friday, the 17th January, 1902 :—

Cotton	16,761, bales.
Wheat	17,845 cwts.
Linseed	275 "
Rapeseed	1,892 "
Gingellyseed	14,877 "
Poppyseed	15 "
Groundnuts	816 "
Castorseed	1,715 "
Rice	2,289 "
Myrabollams	2,248 "
Cottonseed	10,650 "

BOMBAY, SATURDAY, JAN. 18.

EXCHANGE.—The market remains firm. Bank T. T. is available at 1s 4 3-32d with but little inquiry and 3 months sight credits are quoted 1s 4|5-16d for January delivery. The money market is firm, short fixed deposits having been taken by Banks at 7 per cent. per annum.

We quote :—

Bank T. T.	1s 4 1-16d. to 1s 4 3-32d.
Do. Demand	1s 4 3-32d.
3 months' sight credits	1s 4 5-16d.
Do. Francs	171
30 days' sight Hongkong	135
Do. Shanghai	134
Do. Japan	143 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—This market has been steady. We opened at 95-11 for settlement, touched 95-14 and close at 95-13 with a moderate business passing during the day.

FREIGHT.—A filling up order is reported to have been booked in the s. s. "Trentham" Hall" for Antwerp at 14s.-6d. The tone is quiet with scarcely any other business reported.

SEEDS.—There is nothing of importance to report in this market. Quotations are unchanged with a little business passing in ready Gingellyseed and forward Linseed.

COTTON.—The greater tone advised from Liverpool and America has caused our local market to case off a little. Buyers are reluctant to continue paying the prices ruling the past few days, and they are holding off for the present. Quotations for ready cotton are unchanged but the Suits market has declined Re. 1 Rs. 2.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association Limited :—

Growths.	Fine.	F.-G.	Good.	Delivery
Bengal, H.-G. (Ry. terms)	164	158	...	25th January
Bengal, M.-G. (Ry. terms)	173	167	...	"
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.)	173	167	...	"
Belati, M.-G.	182	176	...	"
Khandeish, M.-G.	...	173	...	"
Dhamangaum & Pulgaum	185	179	...	"
Julgaum (M. G.)	...	175	...	"
Akola do.	...	...	...	"
Khamgaum do.	...	188	180	... "
Karanja do.				
Comm. Good staple	...	193	187	...
Broach M.-G.	...	208	...	205
Do. do.	...	206	...	...
Bhownugger (H.G.)	...	...	...	182
S.-G. Dharwar	...	...	...	192 do
Westerns	...	...	...	184 do

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, JAN. 18.

Saturday.—The barometer continued to rise over the Central India plateau but has fallen elsewhere. The fall has been brisk to rapid along the line of the Hills. The barometer has also fallen rapidly at Bushire, at the head of the Persian Gulf, with south east wind and the following rain has been received :—Bushire and Teheran about a quarter of an inch and Ispahan about one inch. This is the most considerable disturbance which has appeared in the Persian area this season, but whether it will affect North West India at present is uncertain. No rain has fallen in any part of India or Burma but light showers are reported from Ceylon. The mean temperature is below normal in Gujarat, East and South Peninsula and in Burma ; it is above normal elsewhere and the excess is considerable on the hills and plains of North West India.

JAN. 19 Sunday—There has been further rain at Ispahan and Teheran and the sky is cloudy and the barometer still falling in the Persian area. In Baluchistan the sky is slightly cloudy, but no rain has fallen. In India the barometer continues to fall, and a change is rapid in the Indus valley, where the wind shifted to South-West. It is however still doubtful if the depression will carry rain across the frontier into India. Over India the pressure is highest in the Central India Plateau and lowest in Tenasserim. Winds are practically unchanged and the weather fine, generally through. Light showers have fallen in the Assam Valley and Ceylon.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY THE 18TH OF JANUARY.

SUMMARY.

There has been a brisk to rapid fall of pressure in the Punjab and at Agra and slight changes elsewhere.

Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been moderate to light.

The temperature, both maximum and minimum, shows a tendency to fall, but is still in excess of normal in several places. The maximum temperature varied from 91° as Mangalore to 73° at Delhi, and the minimum from 40° at Lahore to 73° at Colombo.

The sky is overcast at Colombo.

No rain fell at any station.

Weather is generally fine all over the country except in Ceylon, where it is becoming slightly favourable for rain.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 36m. Sun sets, 5h. 46m. High water, 7-4m. 8-56s, lone water 1-39m. 6s.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.

Sunderdas Spinning and Weaving Mills, Tamarind Lane, 3 p.m.

Ahmedabad-Dholka Railway Company, Apollo Street, 4 p. m.

Bombay Art Society's Exhibition, 7-30 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Lecture, to-night, at 8-30 sharp, in Young Men's Rooms, Apollo Bunder, by Rev. Jas Graham Paterson. Subject.—Experiences, Adventures and Provi ences met with in his world-wide travels.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Natal, Delagoa Bay, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa per Transport Armenian, will be closed at the General Post Office at 6 p. m on Thursday, the 23rd instant.

LECTURE.—We beg to call attention to the Lecture by Rev. J. G. Paterson at 8-30 to-night in the Young Men's Hall, Apollo Bunder. As Mr. Paterson leaves for Calcutta, to-morrow, this will be the only opportunity of hearing this great traveller. The spread which he can give is unique, and we believe cannot be surpassed by any living Missionary.

A SON'S REVENGE UPON HIS FATHER.

MR. R. KNIGHT, Session Judge of Dharwar, in December last, convicted Fakira bin Irappa of murder and sentenced him to death. The accused appealed to the High Court, and the appeal was heard on Thursday last before the Hon. Mr. Justice Candy and the Hon. Mr. Justice Fulton, Mr. C. A. Kefe appeared for the accused, and Rao Bahadur V. J. Kirtiker, Government Pleader, for the Crown.

The appellant and another man named Shivya bin Virgappa were charged with having, on the 30th October last, committed murder by causing the death of Irappa Balmappa by striking him on his head with an axe at Kodaganur. The murdered man was the father of the first accused. The two had been divided for some time and at the partition the father seemed to have taken more than his fair share of the family heritage. He was living with a woman named Gunavva, and turned a deaf ear to all his son's appeals for assistance. On the night in question, he went as usual to the platform in his field, where he was wont to sleep to guard his crops. As he did not return at his usual hour in the morning, Gunavva went to look for him. She found the platform overturned and the deceased lying dead with a deep axe wound in his skull. She ran back screaming to the village, and the patel went forth, saw the corpse and sent for the police. The patel said they searched for the first accused during the day in order that he might be put forward as the formal complainant in the case, but he was away from home. A search was afterwards made for both the accused, but neither of them was in his house. At midday next day, the first accused returned and was placed before the police jemadar. He at once confessed to the crime and produced the weapon, a heavy axe, with which he had committed it. His confession implicated Shivya, who was found in his house. The deceased had locked up his room before he went out to the field and the key of his padlock was found on his corpse. But when the police went to the room, they found a second padlock affixed to the hasp, above the other one. This, the first accused confessed, was his own, and he brought forth the key and gave it to the police. Before the Magistrate who first examined him, the accused recorded a full and circumstantial confession, which was repeated to the committing Magistrate in a manner which, said the Sessions Judge, left no doubt of its truth and spontaneity. He said he was angry with his father, because he and Gunavva were squandering the family property, and would not give him even so much as a quarter of a seer of grain ; that he therefore plotted his death with his friend Shivya ; that they went to the field at midnight, he himself carrying the axe ; but he pulled up one of the supports of the platform so as to overthrow it and pitch his father heavily on to the ground; that Shivya seized him when he fell ; and that he himself drove the axe into his skull. When they returned to the village, washing the axe full of blood in a "nalla," which they had to cross. At dawn he took the second padlock and fastened it to the dead man's room, and then he went off to a neighbouring village. Next day he returned, and the police arrested him. The Sessions Judge said the evidence in the case was such as to leave no possible doubt of the guilt of the first accused. Shivya, the second accused, was acquitted and discharged. The first accused, Fakira was convicted of murder and sentenced to death.

Their Lordships dismissed the appeal and confirmed the sentence of death passed upon Fakira.

THE LATE MR. BYRAMJEE N. CAMA.

A MEETING of past and present Elphinstonians and other friends of the late Mr. Byramjee N. Cama, the Parsee wrangler who, with his twin brother, had passed the recent Civil Service examination, and who died by a fall from his horse at Cambridge, was held on Saturday at the Elphinstone College, to express regret at his untimely death, and to consider what steps should be taken to perpetuate his memory. Principal MacMillan presided, and all the professors of the College were present. The chairman, in opening the proceedings, said since his arrival in this city, he had known of several unfortunate incidents in the lives of College students. Among others was that which befel Mr. V. V. Gokhale, who was a favorite student of Mr. Wordsworth. Another was that of Professor F. C. Banajee. But the present one was the saddest of all, considering the youth and prospects of the deceased.

The following propositions were then unanimously agreed to :—Proposed by Professor Muller, and seconded by Mr. J. C. Coyajee "that this meeting places on record its deep regret at the untimely death of Mr. Byramjee N. Cama, who was a brilliant pupil of the Elphinstone College, a distinguished 'Alumnus' of the Bombay and Cambridge Universities and whose abilities and attainments were such as would have enabled him to render great services to his country, had not his career been so suddenly cut short."

It was proposed by Professor S. R. Bhandarkar, and seconded by Mr. Jatbhai Dorabji Sharda, "that this meeting desires to convey to the parents and family of the late Mr. Byramjee N. Cama its sincere condolence in their sad bereavement, and requests the Chairman to forward to the father of the deceased a letter" (which was read to the meeting).

It was proposed by Mr. R. P. Masani, and seconded by Mr. P. K. Telang, "that, in the opinion of this meeting, it is highly desirable to take steps to perpetuate the memory of the late Mr. Byramji N. Cama in some suitable form in connection with the Elphinstone College, of which he was a prominent pupil throughout his academic career in Bombay : that for inviting and collecting subscriptions for the purpose ; a committee (names given) be appointed, with power to add to their number, and with authority to determine what shape the memorial should take."

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

INFRINGING ABKARI RULES.

ON Saturday afternoon, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. Kursondas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, continued his inquiry into the case in which Mr. Clarke, Assistant Collector of Customs, charged Mrs. Athalées with importing into Bombay eight bottles of country liquor from Goa. Mr. York-Smith, Public Prosecutor, prosecuted ; while the Hon. Mr. Metha, with Mr. Sealy, pleader, appeared for the defence. The cross-examination of Mr. Clarke was concluded, and Mr. Hugh Sealy, pleader, gave evidence on behalf of the defence. He said he had examined the witness DeSouza, who owned the box, and the boy who was in charge of it at his house as to the contents of the bottles, and they both said they contained gin and vinegar. Upon this he asked Mr. Kapadia, pleader, to fetch Mrs. Athalées, as he wished to surrender her to the Court before the police got at her. He afterwards appeared before the Magistrate and explained to him what his defence was. In cross-examination, the witness said, he had not reduced DeSouza's statement to writing nor had he left any written notes to his father before he went to Australia. The case was again adjourned.

THE DISTURBANCES IN HEDJAZ AND YEMEN.

We learn from an old resident in the Gulf, says the "Sind Gazette," that the risings in Hedjaz, Yemen and Arabia Felix are due to the determination on the part of the inhabitants of the whole of Arabia (many of whom have long suffered under the oppressive rule of Turkey) to throw off the yoke. It is alleged they have been instilled with this idea by hearsay and by probably exaggerated translated accounts of the Transvaal war. In the case of the Arabs, however, it is a matter of some centuries of oppression. We are also told that it is not advisable for British Indian subjects to attempt the Hedj journey this year as the routes are unsafe owing to the apparent inability of the Turkish Government to protect their own subjects and troops in the Yemen and Red Sea littoral.

SIR M. M. BHOWNAGREE, M. P.

ENTERTAINMENT AT THE TOWN HALL.

SIR M. M. BHOWNAGGREE, K. C. I. E., M. P., who returned to Bombay last week from Calcutta, where he was the guest of H. E. the Viceroy, was entertained by a thoroughly representative gathering at an evening party at the Town Hall on Saturday. Sir Muncherjee on his way to Bombay has visited Ahmednagar and Poona, where he was enthusiastically received. At the reception on Saturday the approaches of the Town Hall were decorated with flags and buntings. The Elphinstone Circle Gardens in front of the Town Hall were prettily illuminated with "lenttee," lamps. In response to invitations issued by an influential committee, a cosmopolitan gathering of European, Hindu, Mahomedan, and Parsee citizens assembled in the hall to do honour to the member for India. Numerous European and Parsee ladies graced the assembly with their presence. Sir Muncherjee who was accompanied by his daughter, Miss Parin Bhownaggree, arrived at about 9-45 p.m, and was received on the steps by members of the Committee. He was greeted with cheers as he entered the hall. After an exchange of civilities with many of those present Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy, Bart, the chairman of the Committee, requested some of the prominent members of the society, as well as the guest of the evening to mount the platform from whence he proposed the health of Sir Muncherjee.

Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy said :—

Ladies and Gentlemen—I have the pleasure to propose to you the health of Sir Muncherjee Bhownagree. So much has already been said during Sir Muncherjee's sojourn in India in connection with the services that I will not take up much of your time on the occasion in dwelling on them at length. You are aware of the universal estimation in which our guest is held and the manner in which he devotes himself to the arduous work devolving on a Member of Parliament. You are also aware of the varied and important duties Sir Muncherjee Bhownagree has to perform as a prominent member of that critical body the British House of Commons. (Cheers.) It has been said, and I think rightly said that, no man can obtain the leading position our guest has obtained in that great assembly without passing through a test of a very rigid and trying kind. It is a trial of physical strength and endurance, it is a trial of patience and of temper; it is a trial of readiness and fluency, it is a trial of thorough and accurate knowledge but lastly and above all it is a trial of common sense and knowledge of the world. If a man fails notoriously in any one of these particulars but more especially if he fails in the last he may do very well elsewhere, but he is not a man who can take the leading part our guest has done in the House of Commons. (Cheers.) Sir Muncherjee Bhownagree's position is no hidden position. He stands out as it were against the sky line of public duty and all that he says and does is clearly brought by the Press before the bar of public opinion. Under such circumstances as these it would be astonishing if Sir Muncherjee Bhownagree pleased every body. Such a thing on the face of it is impossible. Human opinions differ. Many men, many minds, but if you ladies and gentlemen will consider a moment I think you will be at one with me that Sir Muncherjee's actions have invariably met with the approval of a large majority of those who have made it a point to impartially observe how his duties have been performed. Sir Muncherjee Bhownagree with a knowledge of the world and a true insight into human nature has realized that the best interests of his country and of his country men can be served not by adding big unreasonable demands to the existing multitude of difficulties that present themselves to our Rulers, but by reasonable requests made moderately and in season. Without further preface and with the hope that the present member for N. E. Bethnal Green, whom I believe you will permit me also to style, The Member for Indian may long live to bear his honors and with them the support and satisfaction of his constituents. I conclude by proposing for your acceptance the toast of Sir Muncherjee Bhownagree—(Loud cheers.)

Sir Jamsetjee then announced that he had received numerous telegrams from all parts of the country sympathising with the movement of honouring the member for India.

Sir Muncherjee Bhownagree who was received with loud cheers, replied as follows :—

Ladies and Gentlemen,—At the last complement in that series of felicitous demonstrations which have greeted me at may halting places of my present sojourn in India, beginning with her gate way at Aden, extending over the prominent cities of Gujrat, and then again over parts of the Deccan and now terminating at the point of my departure from this splendid harbour of Bombay the beautiful, I consider this gathering as the completion of a barbed fence of the affection of my friends within which my heart and mind will for ever hold fast in loyal devotion and service to her paramount interests. (Cheers) I rejoice to think that this crowded and distinguished assemblage is composed of those who do me the honor to call themselves my friends and admire, it reminds me of the story of a commercial friend of mine of goodly appearance, with a flowing beard whom I once met in the street, hurrying on to present a Bill of Exchange to a Bank. On my asking him why he was going personally to present the Bill when he could send it by one of his clerks, he said "my dear friend, don't you see when a man of my dignified stature and venerable beard attends at the bank to present the Bill as if I was a Manager in my office, wouldn't all the clerks at the Bank be marvelling how very much more dignified the master of such a man must be!" (Laughter and applause) If the number and love of my friends alone in a single town could muster at short notice so strongly as it does here, it is more justifiable than was the friend of mine in his case. Conjecture how much more numerous must be that class and how wide spread must be the ardour of those that in other parts of India and from without the limits of the contingent feel an interest in the work and circumstances which call us now together ! For me, however, it is sufficient encouragement if one were needed in my work henceforward to know that among those whose friendship I have the privilege of possessing are comprised those prominent men of the different races of the inhabitants of Bombay whom I have the privilege of seeing gathered together under the roof of this historic hall. (Cheers.) I will not attempt to deny that the friendship which their presence attests is a source of joy and pride to me for what man could not deem himself well favoured when he is greeted in the land of his birth by so many of his distinguished compeers gathered together in this festive fashion. That however is the least significance of the demonstration, the real and by far the most impressive motive of which is to exemplify the kindly regard in which a large section of the inhabitants of this city hold a fellow-citizen whose opportunities permit of his doing any service to their country, if it be that by such proof of their interest in him and his work they could foster his desire and augment his zeal for such service in the future (Hear hear.) That mandate, my friends, I accept to-night at your hands in the full faith of being able to deserve your approval at the manner in which I hope to carry it out. On landing on these shores a few weeks back, I expressed my desire to place myself at the disposal of those who would like to exchange views with me and invite my co-operation in matters relating to the welfare of this country. There has scarcely been a place I have visited since, where I have not been called upon to respond to views expressed in this sense or invited to visit works and institutions planned either as famine relief measures or for the preservation of indigenous or the development of new industries. My friends at each of these stations will bear witness to the fact that I have never refused any such call and I for my part confess with pleasure to having derived much enlightenment and satisfaction from the experience I was thus enabled to accumulate a fresh energy in the direction of reproductive public works, such as high roads and reservoirs and new water-works seems to have been generated in many districts, whereas in the matter of industrial pursuits, it has gladdened my heart to find that there is not only a general awakening of healthy sentiment throughout the country, but that the work of forming adjuncts for technical studies and the practice of skilled handicraft has already begun. (Hear, hear) I was struck especially with the technical and carpet factory which are established in connection with the regular schools of the American Mission at Ahmednagar, which at the invitation of their heads Dr. Hume and the Rev. Mr. Smith I was permitted to inspect. I found there a practical illustration of the suggestion I had ventured to make often in the course of the discussions on the topic and the result even at this preliminary stage of the experiment was so successful that I am fortified in my conviction that such departments should be added to every school throughout the country if possible especially where there are no separate institutions for such instructions provided for you will doubtless rejoice to hear in the knowledge that a new era of industrial development is commencing, that the people are ready and willing to be "energized" in that direction and that Government has taken up the subject in right earnest. All this has begun not a day too soon. The prospect it opens out for the future enrichment of the country and consequently for the attainment of those national advantages, which we all, even those who differ as to the methods of securing them with the country to possess so that she might march abreast of prominent commercial and manufacturing countries of the world. The way to that end is long and will require all our combined energy to traverse. India has in fact sore need of such a broad minded platform of general activity, and many has been the time when I have felt how much more profitable would be the endeavours of even humble individuals like myself, if they could find effective and avowed help from bodies and persons in securing practical and reasonable reforms which could be compassed within a measurable time. Even the votories of more ambitious schemes for the regeneration of this country cannot deny that great advantage would accrue to her people, if a modest and therefore more easily attainable programme for the amelioration of their condition were followed. (Hear, hear). There ought to be nothing to prevent them while freely pursuing their own plans from co-operating with those who believe that the lowest rungs in the ladder of national progress must be mounted by the bulk of the people if the solid good of the masses is to be secured. In this belief I have been pursuing the question of industrial education while as regards other reforms and appeals for justice to India, I have tried to do all that is possible for a member of so Imperial and comprehensive a Legislature as the House of Commons. (Applause) I can fearlessly appeal to every fair critic, who is conversant with its procedure to judge me by my actions there, and in the firm belief that nothing that I have said or done will in the light of honest inspection be found inconsistent with my desire to do my duty to India, (Hear hear and applause) I appeal to every true son of hers to utilize the opportunities which my place there affords. For instance this department for our activity in the field of developing her indigenous crafts and resources, and fighting for fair treatment in South Africa are splendid examples of these numerous questions on which all her enlightened and capable men, the leaders of thoughts and of action, can in spite of difference of views on other subjects unite to educate the whole country or secure her just privileges. Standing face to face with an assemblage like this I do not despair of that solid unity, (Hear, hear). Without compelling unwilling submission curbing the liberty of conscience and of conviction, or seeking to silence the force as expression of thought and opinion the true patriot and the self less lover of his country can always find sympathy and co-operation to a fellow worker if he would meet him in a spirit of toleration and without a pre-conceived notion of his own infallibility. It is to such genuine ardour for your country's well being that I attribute your generous desire to receive me in this remarkable gathering. I entertain no foolish vision that so many representatives of the varied communities of this city uniting together to stretch forth to me the hand of indulgent friendship are or can be for that reason in complete unison with all my thoughts, speeches or actions. It has never been possible in the history of nations and communities to establish so complete an unanimity, nor would it be taken a sound intellectual condition of the popular mind or contribute to the greatest happiness of the greatest number if such consciences among a people were made possible which could only be done by a surrender of all independance of thoughts. On the other hand, a respect for others' opinions, an open mind on questions the free ventilation of which from different standpoints might conduce to national progress and prosperity and above all the one grand and all sufficing purpose of promoting each other's and therefore the communal good, can alone avail to establish that understanding between man and man and class and class which is at the bottom of all public opinion and public spirit in nations that are or would be prosperous and great. (applause). In this conception of our obligation to one another, we must together to-night as fellow-citizens and as personal friends, obliterate from our minds all minor differences so that we might be encouraged to work out the destiny of the great and beloved before and land to which we belong, each in his own sphere and to the extent of his capacity and his opportunities. The kindly consideration with which I have been treated by all my friends, and every true lover of this country is my friend, (cheers) During my present sojourn among you, culminating in this signal demonstration has amply afforded me that encouragement. And God grant, I may be found worthy of it (Loud and prolonged cheers).

The assembly then adjourned to the refreshment buffet on the eastern verandah of the hall, where the health of the guest of the evening was drunk. Sir Mancherjee was garlanded and presented with a superb bouquet of flowers by Sir Jamsetjee before he left, drove away amidst loud cheers.

Among those who had accepted invitations, were:—Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart. Sir Dinshaw, M. Petit, Bart, Sir Jehangir, C. Jehangir Kt. the Hon'ble Mr. Tate, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Starling, Professor W. F. Haffkine, Mr. Luis Vossion, Mr. J. N. Tata, Mr. W. Greaves, the Rev. F. Dreckman, Mr' Quta, Mr. Vereshand Deepchand, C. I. E., Mr. Patanjali, F. M. Coleman, Mr. L. G. Fraser, Mr. T. J. Strangman, Mr. W. Chalmers, the Rev. R. Scott, Mr. H. Stanley Reed, Mr. Geo Pilnston, Mr. I. E. Neame, Mr. P. Chrystal, Mr. C. W. E. Jackson, Mr. S. M. Edwards, Mr. E. H. Aitken, Commander J. S. Hewett (R. I. M.), Mr. Noel Eaton, Mr. C. G. H. Fawcett, Captain J. R. Dean, Captain S. Stanley, Lt.-Col. Huuse Henderson, Mr. R. D. Sethna, Mr. Jehangir Dossabhay Framjee, Mr. H. Monie. Dr. J. Turner, Mr. W. T. Fergusson, Major Montgomery, Mr. Glazebrook, Captain Milnes, Mr. N. N. Chichgar, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Mr. Hurkisodas Narotamdas, Mr

MY DEAR MR. BRUZARD.—

There are men and things which dispense with the commonplace of praise. Richard Wagner is, without doubt, known to you as a glory of contemporary Art, in whom Germany with good reason considers itself honoured, and I congratulate the Philharmonic Society of London in having chosen him to direct its Concerts. Need I add that I have been for some years bound to Wagner by intimate friendship.

Will you, therefore, my dear Mr. BRUZARD, kindly do what lies in your power to favour him during the time with one of those fine ERARD Pianos that Marlborough Street makes so well.

Many cordial remembrances and ever yours,

F. LISZT.

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BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS,

Bombay, 20th January.

1. The Squadron will parade at the BandStand on Wednesday next the 22nd instant, at 7 a.m.
2. Dress—Marching order, Puttee Gaiters.
3. Arms Carbines only.

By Order
T. W. CUFFE, Capt,
Commanding B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COLONEL LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 20th January 1902.

Orderly Sergeants for this week :—
No. 1 Company—Sergt C F Spencer next for duty Sergt R B Lenahan.
No. 2 Company—Sergt F D McAlpin next for duty Sergt G A Anthony.

2. There will be 10-inch R. M. L. Gun drill at both Head-quarters to-morrow (Tuesday) and Thursday the 23rd inst., at 8-45 p.m.
3. The Proficiency Class will meet as follows :—
At Nesbit Road Head-quarters to-morrow (Tuesday) after drill.
At Fort Head-quarters on Thursday the 23rd inst., after drill.
4. A Range Finding Class will meet at the Bhandwada Reservoir, Mazagon, on Thursday the 23rd instant, at 7 a.m. sharp.
5. The Corps will parade at the Corps Club, Apollo Bunder, on Saturday the 25th instant, at 4 p.m., sharp to proceed to Colaba North Fort to continue annual Gun Target Practice.
Dress :—Drill order without arms. Puttees to be worn.

By Order,
G. STODDART, Captain, R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

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THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Re. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

BROWN—COLE—December 24, at St Andrew's, Stoke Newington, W Brown, of Port Said, Egypt, son of Capt S J Brown, Lisoard, Cheshire, to Bertha Mary Ann, daughter of the late J C Cole.

JARDINE—ASTON—December 28, at Christ Church, Brondesbury, London, F Raleigh, son of the late Capt F R Jardine, 5th Bombay Native Infantry, to Ada Bertha Aston, daughter of the late E T Aston.

MITCHELL—RUSSELL—December 21, at Finstall, Bromsgrove, Lieut F H Mitchell, R N, H M S "Excellent," son of Col H L Mitchell, to Marion, daughter of Mrs H Russell.

PHILLIMORE—BEAUFOID—December 21, at All Saints', Hove, H B, son of the late Admiral Phillimore, to Lucy Mary, daughter of Mr Bedford.

SHUTTLEWORTH—LAW—December 4, at St Matthew's Church, Moulmein, Burma, by the Rev E Day, S P G Mission, Edward Chokie Smalley Shuttleworth, District Superintendent, Burmah Police, Toungoo, to Evelyn Caroline, eldest daughter of Charles W Law, Barrister-at-Law, of Moulmein.

DEATHS.

KAYE—December 27, at Gunterstone Road, West Kensington, Major-Gen G F Kaye, late of the 21st Hussars.

MONTGOMERY—December 29, at Southgate Street, Winchester, General H P Montgomery, late 50th King's Royal Rifles, aged 72.

MOULD—December 28, in St Thomas's Home, London, Major C P Mould, R E, son of the late Major-Gen F Mould R E, aged 38.

WHEELER—December 29, at the Pentre, Abergavenny, J S Wheeler, Lieutenant-Colonel, late of the 8th (the King's) Regt, aged 65.

KEMP'S LIST.

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The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JANUARY 20, 1902.

COLABA RECLAMATION SCHEME.

THE Municipal Corporation this afternoon will proceed with the further discussion of the Colaba Reclamation scheme which the Improvement Trust proposes to carry out. Two meetings of the Corporation have devoted time to the consideration of the question, and at the second Mr. Rebsch made a long and effective speech in its favour. Mr. Rebsch, who is a member of the Corporation, is also president of the Improvement Trust, and is naturally anxious to see the scheme through and that the Corporation shall see eye to eye with him. All his colleagues in the Improvement Trust do not. That is inevitable. But Mr. Rebsch if supported as he should be, will make the Improvement Trust worthy its name and will clear it of the mud which was justifiably thrown at it, at its inception and during the early days in which it floundered about, in search of something to improve, instead of picking up the pebbles which lay at its feet. It is customary in the periodical apologies for the Improvement Trust, which appear elsewhere, to ask us to take our stand on top of Malabar Hill and "view the landscape o'er." But the top of Malabar Hill is not the coign of vantage from which to view Nagpada, nor yet the Colaba foreshore. For the latter purpose it is desirable to book to Colaba railway station and to walk to the Panday Sanitarium. In order to obtain a better understanding of the proposal and all that it entails, it would not be a waste of time to ride along the Kennedy Sea-face from Chowpathi; for members of the Corporation, of the Improvement Trust as well as of the general public, who have to pay the piper, will then be able more accurately to judge of the remarkable simplicity of forcing back the sea and of putting an engineer in the place of King Canute. They will also be then better able to judge of the likelihood of an immediate demand for reclaimed land for building purposes and the anxiety of the capitalist to acquire the right to provide money for the carrying out of the one great idea of the Trust, the sanitary improvement of Bombay, and the insurance of the city against another epidemic such as drove those, who by their example should have restored public confidence, into a state of unparalleled alarm, if not panic. Those who, as we say, were thus agitated brought the Improvement Trust into being. Government says the Trust has not had a fair trial and will neither abolish nor amend its powers or its constitution, and we have the spectacle of a body, composed in a large measure of capable men, loyally, if somewhat hopelessly, endeavouring to justify the ways of Government to men, and to carry out, with its hands tied and with empty pockets, work of gigantic dimensions. The Trust is anxious to perfect the sanitation of Bombay, but it first wishes to find funds. Proposals for carrying out the work of improvement of the attractiveness and conveniences of Bombay it has brought forward, and they have been thrown out. It now seeks to secure funds to provide for its more legitimate work, but it is met by obstacles enough to dishearten every member and official from the chairman down to the latest joined pattawalla.

The scheme at present under consideration is for the reclamation of the foreshore between the Sanitarium and the Wodehouse Bridge. A portion has already been reclaimed in front of Marble Hall in connection with the sewer outlet. The area now desired to be reclaimed, as described in the official statement, is estimated to contain 81,323 square yards, or 6·8 acres, and comprises the portion of the foreshore eastward of a line drawn from a point opposite the foot of the south approach to the Wodehouse Bridge to a point 50 feet west of the north-west corner of the compound of the Panday Sanitarium. In the estimates furnished by the Trust, the cost of the work is calculated to be Rs. 6,14,943, or Rs. 10·7 per square yard of land which will be available for being leased as building sites. The Board are of opinion that there will be no difficulty in obtaining an average rate of Rs. 18-8-0 per square yard for the plots to be leased, which will give to the Trust a net profit of Rs. 25,776 per annum after paying charges of all kinds, which profit will enable the Trust to raise capital amounting to Rs. 5,72,800 for the carrying out of other schemes. The scheme thus worked out the Committee of the Corporation admits does look tempting, but the Municipal Executive Engineer doubts very much, and the Committee share his doubts, whether as much as Rs. 18-8-0 per square yard would be realized on an average for the reclaimed land, considering the great depth of foundation that will be required for the buildings and the large areas of ground which are now available for building purposes in the neighbourhood of the Fort. The plots facing the sea would probably fetch that price, but not those towards the east. On the whole, observe the Committee, it seems altogether very problematical that the scheme will prove of so profitable a character as is anticipated. Evidence in support of that view may be found in the history of the land already reclaimed, which after remaining vacant for many years Government was glad to place at the disposal of native sporting clubs for use as Gymkhanas. The proximity of the railway, the cemeteries and the burning-ground may have had something to do with that. But the sewer outlet, the Sanitarium and the railway station may, in like manner, prejudice the proposed new ground in the eye of the speculative builder. The lessons of the great Back Bay reclamation scheme apply no further than that. To compare the two schemes is an unfair attempt to trade upon the ignorance of junior corporators who were infants in arms at the time Bombay ran mad and laid the blame of its temporary insanity on the Back Bay Reclamation company.

One remarkable passage in the report of the Committee of the Corporation against the scheme sets forth that in the opinion of the Committee, the strongest objection to it is that the Board ought to devote their energies primarily, to the improvement of the worst plague spots in the City. The Committee are afraid that the Board bestows disproportionate attention to fostering and multiplying their resources and providing comfortable quarters for those classes of the people whose needs are far less crying than of those who are now huddled up in the most insanitary quarters of the Town. Here the Committee descends to the level of the Irish obstructionists. It is admittedly the first duty of the Trust to devote its energies to the improvement of the worst plague spots in the city. It is also its duty, unfortunately, to find money to carry out that improvement. It is compelled to exist and it is not furnished with supplies by the body which called it into existence. What is it to do? The scheme is condemned by the Corporation Committee because it is speculative. It is compelled to resort to speculation. The contention that the erection of buildings on the reclaimed land would block out the breeze from other residential parts of Colaba betrays a lamentable forgetfulness of local geography on the part of those who ought to be proficient in it, and the Committee in its anxiety to oppose the project has not been at all careful in preparing its case, and has further seized hold of small scraps of cross-table conversation with which to patch up a very weak opposition. To adopt the Committee's report and oppose the scheme would be as serious a mistake as to accept the scheme without further inquiry. The Corporation is so prone to shelving matters and postponing an evil day as long as possible, that it is with diffidence we suggest the postponement of the discussion of this subject. It is desirable to cast a sprat to catch a mackerel, though the element of speculation enters so strongly into the transaction, and the funds the Trust has at its disposal, and to which the Committee refers is but a sprat at the best. But it is no use casting the bait on a line which will not bear a mackerel's weight. And we have yet to learn that the line is sound. The Committee has contented itself with a string of platitudes, some of them not wholly free from pertness. The Committee was not deprived of the benefit of expert advice, yet none seems to have been offered on the most important point—that of the initial outlay and the proposed method of carrying out the work of reclamation. To have reported against the scheme without seeking expert opinion on this point was hardly wise. Is there no cheaper method of reclaiming the foreshore than at a cost of six lakhs? It may be there is and that the Trust, by very slight modifications of its proposals, would be able very largely to widen its margin of possible profits. For information on this point the Corporation would do well to ask, and the Trust meantime might with advantage revise their estimates and specifications, with a view to carrying out the work with equal efficiency but at less cost.

MR. GLADSTONE.

MR. JAMES BRYCE, M. P. in an article written for the "Fortnightly Review," has given some of his impressions of Mr. Gladstone's character gathered from personal intercourse and acquaintance with the great statesman. Some of the points which Mr. Bryce touches upon have often been dealt with before, but several of his own personal experiences with Mr. Gladstone are very interesting. Mr. Bryce alludes to Mr. Gladstone's great mental activity. This activity of mind the great statesman often found a real trouble, and Mr. Bryce tells us that to rest and distract his mind he had formed the habit of counting the omnibuses he met in the space of three or four hundred yards between his residence in Downing-street and the House of Commons, so as to see whether he could make an average of them based on a comparison of the number that passed each day. Mr. Bryce also tells a good story about the aversion which Mr. Gladstone had for waste of any kind, and especially for waste of public money. "Once," says Mr. Bryce, "in the little garden behind his official residence he lamented that the surface was all gravel, saying that the wife of his predecessor had caused the turf formerly there to be taken away for the sake of her garden parties. When asked why he did not have the turf put back, he answered it would cost too much. "How much?" He named a sum, which, to the best of my recollection, was less than forty pounds, and evidently thought this cost more than he ought to ask the country to bear." Speaking of Mr. Gladstone's manner in the House of Commons, the writer of the article was especially impressed with his charity towards his opponents. "Few things" says Mr. Bryce "were more instructive than to sit beside him and listen to the running commentary which he would deliver on the speakers in a House of Commons debate, noting the strong and weak points which they showed and delivering estimates of their respective abilities." But Mr. Gladstone's friends often thought that his charitable disposition led him to err on the side of indulgence. The article is full of surprising little tit-bits of information. For instance we learn that Mr. Gladstone was "excitable on small occasions" though calm on big ones. And we are informed, moreover, that he was extraordinarily brave. There is nothing exceptional in the way the article is written, but these reminiscences of Mr. Bryce were certainly worth recording.

THE SECRET OF LONGEVITY.

SIR HENRY THOMPSON, the famous physician, who is perhaps as active and hearty as any man who has arrived at the age of 85 years, has, in a little volume just published, given the world his ideas and conclusions as to the diet and habits that should be adopted in old age, so as to lengthen out the declining days of life to the greatest possible extent, whilst at the same time giving the greatest possible potentiality for activity. "The typical man of eighty or ninety years," says Sir Henry, "still retaining a respectable amount of energy of body and mind, is lean and spare and lives on slender rations." He repudiates the idea that to be fat is to be flourishing, and says that the fear that something is wrong with the man who is spare and lean is "insane and mischievous." After fifty the needs of a man gradually diminish, and it is mischievous to give him an over-supply. All this teaching Sir Henry himself rigidly observes; his diet is of the simplest character, no one can say that he does not practice what he preaches, and that he does not profit by it. The programme of meals which he recommends for aged people is as follows :—"Breakfast at half past eight after a cup of hot weak tea at seven, lunch at one o'clock or half past, afternoon tea, very weak, and without a single morsel of solid food; dinner at seven and a light supper at eleven." He would allow a smoke after dinner, perhaps, though as little of it as possible; and he absolutely forbids the use of alcoholic liquors. Once, he states, he tried a glass of good wine with his dinner, but he suffered from it at once; and it was not until he gave up the practice that his limbs regained their usual suppleness. This is contrary to Sir James Paget's opinion and experience, but it must be remembered that Sir Henry Thompson is fast approaching the age at which his famous contemporary died, and that he is enjoying far better health and seems likely to do so. Some of Sir Henry's advice may seem faddish, but it is not, for there is no man living better qualified to give an opinion on such a subject. He has both scientific knowledge and practical experience on his side, and what he says must be accepted with respect. If his book should tend to reduce the terror of senile decay, in even a small degree, it will have accomplished a great work.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.

THOUGH Friendly Societies are practically unknown in India, they play such an important part in the life of the masses of the people of England, that one is bound to take note of their doings and their progress. One would have thought that the continual drain on the resources of these bodies occasioned by the disablement and death of many of their members in South Africa, would have begun to have a marked effect on their financial position. It is satisfactory to learn, however, that the finances of the Friendly Societies were never in a more thriving condition, and that they are well able to meet all demands. Friendly Society members in South Africa have indeed been extremely lucky. They have been relieved of the necessity of paying the usual contribution, while retaining all the powers and benefits of paying members. To meet the deficiency in the funds of the societies occasioned in this way, a general levy on the whole of the stay-at-home members has been made. This is a splendid instance of what can be done by co-operation, and it is a proof also that the members of the Friendly Societies are "brothers" in fact as well as by title. Two or three of the various bodies have, during the year, decided to undertake Savings Bank businesses on their own account, a step which the Friendly Societies Act empowers them to take. Of course seeing that Post Office Savings Banks exist in every town and village throughout the Kingdom, it will be necessary for the Friendly Societies to offer a fairly high rate of interest in order to attract business, but there seems no reason why the venture should not be successful. From the Friendly Societies point of view, one of the most regrettable features of the year's work was the failure of their Out Relief Bill—a measure dealing with the right of Friendly Society members to receive out relief from Boards of Guardians. The Friendly Societies have been for a long time a power in the land. They are strongly represented on all the Boards of Guardians, and on Municipal Bodies, they have their fair share of representation. In Parliament also their views are well voiced. The secret of their success is undoubtedly their splendid organisation and the fraternity which exists amongst the members.

SURGEON-GENERAL SIR THOMAS GALLWEY R.A.M.C. will embark for India on the 23rd instant.

THE Chief Commissionership of Assam will fall vacant in the autumn, as Mr. Cotton will complete his thirty-five years of service on October 29th. He may possibly take a month's leave before retiring.

THE Indian Polo Association Championship Polo Tournament will take place at Meerut during the week beginning March 17th. Six teams have entered up to date, namely, the 4th Dragoon Guards, the 15th (King's) Hussars, the Ulwar State, H. H. Maharaja Arjin Singh, the Jodhpore Darbar, and the Imperial Cadet Corps.

SIR WEST RIDGWAY will represent both Ceylon and the Eastern Colonies at the Coronation ceremony in London. Sir West assumed the Governorship of Ceylon in December 1895, and ordinarily would have retired in five years, but his term of office is now to be extended until October 1903—a mark of the King's appreciation of a singularly successful administration.

MR. H. A. KIRK, Director of Traffic, Indian Telegraph Department, will not take up his new appointment of Director-in-Chief of the Indo-European line until March 31st. Meanwhile he will spend two months in the Persian Gulf, where he will be able to acquire useful knowledge regarding the working of the land lines and cables on the Mekran-Bushire section. He will make Karachi his headquarters.

MR. EMERSON, the eminent architect, who has lately been inspecting the proposed site of the Victoria Memorial in Calcutta, has reported that the building could not be erected and equipped under five or six years from now, and that the preparation of the plans in full, and complete details will alone consume a whole year. Magnificent edifices of this kind are not to be undertaken lightly; for a single mistake due to hasty planning or miscalculation in estimates may have most mischievous effects. In a little time the public will probably hear from the Viceroy himself the exact conclusion formulated by Mr. Emerson, and what are the views of His Excellency himself.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF 3RD JANUARY.

THE P. and O. Co's. s.s. Peninsular, Captain T. Leigh, with the English Mails of the 3rd January, arrived in harbour on Saturday morning. She brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Barnes, Mr
Finlay, Mr and Mrs
Gardner, Mr A L
Gardner, Mrs and infant
Lomas, Mr
Perkins, Capt
White, Miss
Wilkeson, Major

FROM MARSEILLES.

Butler, Mrs
Brierley, Mrs
Coles, Mr
Cowley, Major
Clark, Mr and Mrs
Chapman, Mrs
Craudace, Mr
Chree, Mr
Cobell, Mr
De Costa, Mr and Mrs
Dampier, Mr
Dixey, Mr
Egerton, Mr W
Evans, Rev
Fischer, Mr
Haig-Brown, Mr
Harris, Miss
Hughes, Lieut
Jacobs, Mr
Krohn, Mr
Lampen, Lieut
Lion, Mr
Percival, Mr and Mrs
Rabitz, Mr
Relf, Miss
Symes Scott, Mr
Stapleton, Mr
Tait, Mr
Williams, Mr

FROM PORT SAID.

Crofford, Mr and Mrs
Farkas, Mrs Von J
Warren Sokossoerger, Mr J

FROM BRINDISI.

Apcar, Mr
Bissett, Col Sir Wm

FROM ADEN.

Deverill, Lt.
Fulchard, Mr

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

HOME.

LONDON, JAN. 3.

A Building near Sandringham, originally erected as a county school for Norfolk, has been given to Dr. Barnardo's Homes.

Coal.—A Royal Commission has been appointed to inquire into the coal resources of the United Kingdom.—There is a strike of 14,000 colliers in West Monmouthshire.

Duke of York's Theatre.—At this theatre on Wednesday there was produced a translation by Mr. L. N. Parker, of Ludwig Fuldas' Twin Sister.

Ecclesiastical.—A Round Table Conference on Confession and Absolution was held on Tuesday and Wednesday, under the auspices of the Bishop of London. Dr. Wace acted as chairman.

Education.—The Government is giving anxious attention to the request that voluntary schools should receive further help from Imperial or local funds.

Ireland.—An ancient Irish canoe, 52ft. in length, has been discovered in a bog near Tuam.—Mr. John Redmond, M.P., addressed a Nationalist demonstration at Sligo on New Year's Day.

Law and Police.—At Cambridge Samuel Stanton an ex-manager of Foster's Bank has been sentenced to three years' penal servitude for embezzlement.—The body of a little girl outraged and murdered was found on Wednesday in a pond near Tonbridge.

London.—The income last year of 722 charitable institutions with headquarters in London, including missionary societies, is put at £6,431,062.—The annual banquet to 3,300 poor and crippled children took place on December 31 at the Guildhall.

Lord Rosebery appended to the authorized edition of his Chesterfield speech a note saying that that bare colloquial statement appears to have received a large meed of approval. But political opinion, to be effective, must be organized; political energy must work and intrench. He wants some of this spade work on behalf of this policy, or else the wave of popular adhesion will be lost in space.

Serious floods took place in Scotland on December 31, rain having melted the heavy snow.

The Danish steamer Polarstjernen has been lost in the North-Sea with all on board.

The Incorporated Society of Musicians held their annual conference on December 31.

The King and Queen went to Sandringham on the 30th.—The King will open Parliament in person on January 16.—Lord Marcus Beresford has been appointed manager of his Majesty's thoroughbred stud.

THE EMPIRE.

Cricket.—The second test match between Mr. MacLaren's team and an Eleven of Australia began on Wednesday at Melbourne. The pitch was in a bad condition from rain, and the bowlers had the upper hand all day. The Australians were all disposed of for 112; but the Englishmen fared still worse, being dismissed for 61. At the close of play on Thursday, the colonists had lost nine wickets in their second innings for 300 runs.

India.—At Calcutta last week the Indian National Congress passed resolutions on the questions of famine, the separation of judicial and executive functions, the strengthening of the Privy Council by the appointment of Indian lawyers, police reform, and other subjects.

Newfoundland.—The "modus vivendi" with respect to lobster-fishing on the French shore expired on December 31.

The War.—On the night of December 24, Colonel Firman's camp at Tweefontein was successfully rushed by a considerable force [illegible]. Firman's column consisted of [illegible] Imperial Yeomanry with a gun [illegible] was under the tempora[illegible] Major Williams. The camp was [illegible] a slope of a kopje, but the Boers climb[illegible] precipitous side of the kopje, and, after overwhelming the pickets, rushed through the camp and shot down officers and men as they came out of their tents. The Boers were apparently about 1,200 strong. The Imperial Light Horse, who were 14 miles away, heard of the affair at 4-30 a.m., and arrived on the spot at 6-40 a.m. The enemy, however, got away into broken country. The prisoners were released and have arrived at Bethlehem. Six officers, including Major Williams, and 50 men were killed, and eight officers wounded, while four officers are missing.—Last week the columns reported 35 Boers killed, five wounded, 247 prisoners, and 51 surrenders, with the capture of 232 rifles, 7,590 rounds of ammunition, 43 wagons, 530 horses, and 1,750 cattle. These figures do not include De Wet's losses in his attacks on Dartnell's column and Firman's camp which are estimated a 30 killed and 50 wounded.—Lord Kitchener reports a successful raid to Bothaville by Constabulary, who captured 30 prisoners. An attack by 700 Boers on a convoy, near Bottakloof, on December 22 and 23, was repelled with a loss to the enemy of five killed and over 20 wounded.—General Hamilton on the 25th surprised Pretorius's laager killing one Boer and capturing 15 prisoners and 39 rifles.—On the 28th Spens and Plumer drove portions of Britz's commando south across the railway near Platrand, taking 27 prisoners.—Two attacks made by the Boers on British positions at Langs Nek and Botha's Pass on the 28th were repulsed.—An attempt was made by Botha on December 29 to send reinforcements to De Wet, but the Boers were unable to pass the blockhouses near Standerton.—A Boer commando lately attacked a native tribe on the Pilandsberg, killing cattle herds and taking away 60,000 head of cattle.—The Victoria Cross has been awarded to Driver F. G. Bradley, R. F. A., for conspicuous bravery at Itala.

West Africa.—Further progress has been made with the expedition against the Aros. Bendi was occupied after three days' fighting. Arochuku has been captured and burned.

FOREIGN.

Austria-Hungary.—Our Vienna Correspondent takes a gloomy view of the domestic situation in the Dual Monarchy.—In the Galician Diet last week Prince Czartoryski protested against the oppression of Polish subjects in Prussia.

Belgium.—The population, according to the latest census, is now 6,993,000.

Bulgaria.—The Karaveloff Cabinet has resigned.

Chile and Argentina.—The pending incidents have been settled. Chile gives explanations concerning roads, and the police forces of both countries are withdrawn from the territory in dispute.

China.—Russia refuses to amend the Manchurian treaty and there is a deadlock. The Court arrived at Cheng-ting-fu on the 31st, and will continue their journey to Peking by railway.

Denmark.—A petition against the sale of the Danish West Indies is being signed.

France.—President Loubet on Wednesday held the usual New Year receptions at the Elysee, and received and replied to a friendly message from the Tsar.—M. Leroy-Beaulieu describes the French Colonial Budget as a mad waste, and advocates a saving of several millions of francs yearly, to permit the completion of railways in the Sudan and Abyssinia.—The "Temps" publishes a long article on the expulsion of English merchants from the French Congo, and hints that arbitration on this point might result unfavourably for France.

Japan.—The difference between the Cabinet and the Constitutional party with regard to the Budget has been settled through the intervention of the Marquis Ito.

Russia and Italy.—A new commercial treaty between Italy and Russia has been signed.

The Philippines.—A small American detachment has been attacked in Samar. The insurgents were repulsed after seven Americans had been killed and as many wounded.

Venezuela.—Fresh trouble has arisen between Venezuela and Germany. Germany is expected to occupy one or more of the principal ports, but only long enough to permit the collection of her debts.

Obituary.—Sir Noel Paton and Mr. David Law, the artists; Dean Jellett, of St. Patrick's Dublin; Mr. T. F. C. Vernon-Wentworth; Prof. J. Birrell, of St. Andrews; Rear Admiral F. W. Hallowes, Major-General E. D. Harvest; Major-General G. F. Kaye; Major-General H. P. Montgomery; General Sewell, United States Senator.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE CONCENTRATION CAMPS.

VOLUNTEERS FOR THE CAPE.

THE BULLER CASE.

HELIOGRAMS NOT TO BE PUBLISHED.

LONDON, JAN. 18.

The statistics in reference to the Concentration camps in December, show that the total number of white inmates was 117,017, and the deaths 2,380 including 1,767 children.

Up to the present 4,000 Volunteers have responded to the [illegible] made on the [illegible].

Mr. Brodrick in the Commons said he did not propose to publish the heliograms sent by Sir Redvers Buller to Sir George White.

THE CASE OF DR. KRAUSE.

CONVICTION AND SENTENCE.

Doctor Krause has been sentenced to two years imprisonment, the maximum penalty for attempting to incite to murder.

The judge excluded the graver count of inciting, because it was not proved that Broeksma received the letters.

AMERICA AND CHINA.

RESTORATION OF LOOT.

The "Daily Telegraph," in a despatch from Washington, says that President Roosevelt has ordered the return to China of 376,000 dollars, the value of the silver which the American Marines seized at Tientsin.

DEATH OF SIR E. ASHMEAD BARTLETT.

The death is announced of Sir Ellis Ashmead Bartlett.

[Sir Ellis Ashmead Bartlett was born in 1849 in Brooklyn, U. S. A., the eldest son of an American citizen, Ellis Bartlett. His grand-parents, however, were English. He was educated at Oxford, was called to Bar in 1877, and married the eldest daughter of the late H. E. Walsh. An active member of the Conservative Party, his popularity in 1885-6 was second only to that of the late Lord Randolph Churchill. He represented Sye in the House of Commons from 1880 to 1885 and since then had represented the Eccleshall Division of Sheffield. He was Civil Lord of the Admiralty in 1885 and again from 1886 to 1892, when he received the honour of Knighthood. In Opposition he identified himself with the Turks and in the war between Turkey and Greece managed to be taken prisoner by the Greeks. In the course of his travels he had conferred upon him the title of "Silomo" by the Swazis, and the name was a source of popular amusement in England. As a Lieutenant in the 4th (Militia) Battalion of the Bedford Regiment, he went to South Africa in 1900. A biographer observes that he went forth to the Boer war as a mere Member of Parliament—not a combatant, but the Boers did not capture him. At one time he owned and managed a weekly paper, which no one edits now, called "England." When there was a "Fourth Party" in the House, he, perhaps unintentionally, formed a fifth, composed entirely of Sir Ellis Ashmead Bartlett. It is needless to add that he was a brother of Mr. Bardett-Coutts.]

THE DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS.

FARM BURNING AND MARTIAL LAW.

LONDON, JAN. 17.

Although an amendment to the address on the war was raised, subsequently the debate in the Commons turned mainly on farm burning, martial law and the [illegible] of the constitution at the Cape.

Mr. Chamberlain justified the Cape Government in abrogating the ordinary laws at a time of emergency.

SIR H. CAMPBELL BANNERMAN ON HOME RULE.

Sir H. Campbell Bannerman reaffirmed his belief in the wisdom of granting Home Rule.

THE KOWEIT QUESTION.

BRITAIN'S POSITION IN THE GULF.

Lord Cranborne, replying to a question in the Lords, stated that our position in the Persian Gulf was commercially and politically of a very special character. Government always considered the ascendancy of Great Britain there was the foundation of British policy.

The Government's policy at Koweit was to maintain the "status quo." The Sultan had a certain vague and ill-defined position there, but we were not going to give him the right to disturb the "status quo."

GERMAN RAILWAY TO THE PERSIAN GULF.

NO TERMINUS AT KOWEIT.

A Turkish Irade has been issued authorising the German Anatolian Railway to construct a Railway from Bagdad to the Persian Gulf.

It is stated that the proposal to fix the terminus at Koweit has been abandoned for political considerations.

The Bagdad railway will run from Konieh to Mosul, Bagdad and Basreh on the Persian Gulf.

The scheme is viewed with hostility by the Russian press as a rival undertaking and opening the way to India and the Far East.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN AND GERMANY.

In the Commons, Mr. Balfour stated that Lord Lansdowne in an unofficial conversation with the German Ambassador pointed out to him that Mr. Chamberlain had made no charges against the German Army.

MACLAREN'S TEAM IN AUSTRALIA.

THIRD TEST MATCH.

The third test match has commenced at Adelaide.

Maclaren's team made 286 for five wickets, Hayward scoring 90.

LONDON JAN. 18.

In the third test match at Adelaide, Maclaren's team went out for 388, Braund having an unfinished score of 103.

The Australians then went in and have made 172 for two wickets.

TENDERS FOR TORPEDO DESTROYERS.

LONDON, JAN. 19.

Tenders are invited for ten torpedo destroyers of reduced speed of twenty-five, but compensated by superior strength, more reliability and larger coal room.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LORD ROSEBERY AND THE LIBERALS.

LEADERSHIP DECLINED.

WHY HE HANGS BACK.

LONDON, DEC. 17.

The "Standard" states that Lord Rosebery has been offered and has declined the leadership of the Liberals.

A well-informed Liberal M.P. writes to the "Express":—There is consternation among Liberal organisers; Lord Rosebery is reluctant still and they cannot understand his reasons for fighting shy of resuming the post they offer. Practically every Liberal leader, except Sir William Harcourt, has now indicated a willingness to follow Lord Rosebery. Sir William never forgets that he lost the Premiership to Lord Rosebery on the retirement of Mr. Gladstone. So near a thing was it then between the two men that at Derby (which Sir William at that time represented) torches and bands and carriages were got ready at a day's notice to welcome the new Premier to his constituency. But on the very day when they were ready for use came the news that Queen Victoria had sent for Lord Rosebery instead.

AN UNSUSPECTED REASON.

But it is not the antagonism of Sir William and Mr. Labouchere which keeps Lord Rosebery coy. For coy he certainly is; he halts on the path he entered at Caesterfield; the meeting of Liberals and miners at Wigan, which was to be the second of the series, is off; and negotiations for other fixtures of the kind are absolutely suspended. The reason for his coyness is something quite unsuspected hitherto. It is this:—The Caesterfield meeting was, in a sense too successful. The widespread anticipation before it and the chorus of approval after it showed Lord Rosebery what a great position he really occupied in the nation's eyes and hearts. He is reluctant to damage that position by becoming merely the leader of a party. He stands at present as the unofficial leader and chief hope of a great part of the nation, irrespective of party divisions; he is regarded by almost everybody as the only man fit to succeed Lord Salisbury as Premier; and Lord Salisbury's Prime Ministership is drawing to its end. For Lord Rosebery now to accept the position of Liberal leader only would be stepping down to a lower pedestal, and endangering his chances when Lord Salisbury retires.

A COALITION CABINET.

The prospect of a Liberal Government is very remote; but the formation of a coalition Cabinet when Lord Salisbury goes is very much on the cards indeed.

The Unionist party in the House of Commons is only held together by Lord Salisbury; Mr. Chamberlain is reputed to have said recently that he had quite given up the ambition to be Prime Minister, desiring to be known in history as the founder of the real Colonial Empire of our Crown. Neither Mr. Balfour nor the Duke of Devonshire could form a Cabinet that would last, it is said in political circles. Lord Rosebery's chance will come when Lord Salisbury goes.

It may be taken as correct that Lord Rosebery looks for the end of the war about the beginning of the winter season in South Africa, which would mean the announcement of peace about the date of the Coronation.

Lord Salisbury's retirement will take place, it is rumoured, a few days after King Edward has been crowned, and we may then expect a dissolution and a general election. It will be remembered that at Chesterfield Lord Rosebery challenged the Government to dissolve when the war was ended, and either upon such a dissolution or the failure of Mr. Balfour or he Duke of Devonshire to form a strong Cabinet Lord Rosebery's opportunity would come.

THE KING'S FRIEND.

Lord Rosebery is a trusted friend of the King's, it should not be forgotten. His Majesty is believed to regard with concern the non-existence of an effective Opposition, as any student of the British Constitution must do.

The needed counterpoise to the official Unionist party may be found in a Rosebery party much earlier than in a return of the Liberals to power. The King determines whom to send for when a retiring Prime Minister places his seals of office in the Royal hands.

It is, therefore, for these and other reasons, too early by several months at present for Lord Rosebery to declare himself. He bides his time with rare knowledge and patience, and he may be trusted to take at the proper moment an affective line. He knows now that he will not lack followers from both sides of the House of Commons, and it is thought that the Opposition in the House of Lords would be reinforced by adherents to him as well.

The bulk of the Liberals proper, all the Liberal Imperialists, most of the Liberal Unionists outside Parliament, and some of them within it, would join the Rosebery standard; but, more than these, the great body of electors, who adopt no party label at present, would rally to Rosebery's support and the cry of a 'Ministry of Efficiency,' irrespective of old party lines and shibboleths. That was the veiled programme of Lord Rosebery's recent speech on a 'Cabinet of business men.'"

THE MAILS.

LONDON, JAN. 17.

The Bombay mails of the 4th instant arrived at Briadisi, yesterday.

CALCUTTA RACES.

SECOND MEETING.

CALCUTTA, JAN. 18.

There was again a large attendance at the races to-day and the card of seven events provided some excellent sport. Lady Curzon, with the Government House party, were present among other leaders of Calcutta Society.

PONY HURDLE HANDICAP.

Mr Mordaunt's The Abbott, 8st 9lbs ..... Hoyt 1
The Sultan of Johore's Jubilee II, 11st 9lbs ..... Burn 2
Mr Austin's Flying Duchess, 7st 11lbs ..... Bond 3

Won by a neck; two and-a-half lengths between second and third. Time—1min, 1sec.

THE SCURRY HANDICAP.

Mr Galstaun's Vanguard, 8st 11b ..... Elliott 1
Capt Darrell's Upstart, 10st 4lbs ..... Bence 2
Mr Walmsley's dousemaid II, 7st ..... Hoyt 3

Vanguard came clean away from the start and won by three lengths; six lengths between second and third. Time—1min, 5secs.

BHOWANPUR STAKES.

Mr Margrett's Springlock, 8st 12lbs ..... Robinson 1
Mr J Gregory's Trollop, 6st 11lbs ..... Bechan 2
Mr Glasscock's Mervyn, 7st 11lbs ..... Hoyt 3

Won by a three-quarter length; a head between second and third. Time—1min. 17secs.

PONY PURSE.

Col Beaver's Wait-a-While, 10st 4lbs ..... Robinson 1
Mr Abasia's Key West, 7st 11lbs ..... Southall 2
Mr Radcosanetti's Parfect, 8st 4lbs ..... O'Neil 3

Won by a length and-a-half; half a length between second and third. Time—1min, 34secs.

THE MERCHANTS' PLATE.

Mr Galstaun's Boucher, 7st 8lbs ..... Hoyt 1
Mr Apear's Severity, 8st 3lbs ..... Robinson 2
The Kour Sahib of Patiala's Alix, 8st 7lbs ..... Cowell 3

Won by two lengths; one length between second and third. Time—2min, 39secs.

THE HOOGHLY PLATE.

Mr Margrett's Springlock, 7st 13lbs ..... Southall 1
Kour Sahib of Patiala's Vigorous 8st 11b ..... Cowell 2
Mr Apear's Henry, 8st 12lbs ..... Robinson 3

Springlock led the whole way, and won by a short head; a length and-a-half between second and third. Time—1min, 2secs.

CITY STAKES.

Nawab Jafferali's Trustee, 8st 5lbs ..... Elliott 1
Mr Galstaun's Mulwalla, 8st 11b ..... Southall 2
Kour Sahib of Patiala's Steddart, 8st 3lbs ..... Cowell 3

Trustee led the whole way and won by three lengths; five lengths between second and third. Time—2min, 53 2-5secs.

On Saturday evening at the Town Hall a large gathering, representative of all nationalities in Bombay, assembled to do honour to Sir Muncherji Bhownagree, "the member for India." The entertainment was of a most successful description.

His Highness Maha Rawat Shri Pratapsinghji Goolabsingji Raja Saheb Banada State has subscribed Rs. 500 (five hundred) to the Victoria Memorial Fund at Bombay.

THE PANNA COMMISSION.

COUNSEL'S ADDRESS FOR THE DEFENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 18.

Continuing his speech before the Panna Commission on Wednesday, Mr. Colvin proceeded to deal further with the incident of the removal of meat from the Rao Raja's residence to the Maharaja's palace. He pointed out the discrepancies regarding this episode in the statements of Manley and Sri Nath which showed that if matters had occurred as Sri Nath stated he must have told Manley of them, but the latter was silent. Similarly Counsel closely analysed the story of the dog being fed with part of the meat prior to its removal to the palace, and contended that this story had been put in the months of witnesses who had never seen the occurrence, and that this was why they had failed to make any reference to the meat incident in their earlier statements.

Counsel also discussed at some length the non-discovery of any strychnine by the Chemical Examiner in the vomit, though it was stated by the prosecution witnesses that the Rao Raja had swallowed a piece of bitter meat, and that this had come up in his vomit. The custody of the meat and vomit by the Rao Ranis was next discussed, and the varying and conflicting statements on this part of the case were referred to. Mr. Colvin pointed out that according to these statements the meat must have been taken away by the Rao Ranis to their room at 4 p.m. It must have been with a Hindu sentinal at 6 p.m. It had been locked up in a box by the brother of the Ranis and must have been in an open shelf under the care of the doctor. There were a variety of statements to choose from and it was obvious that the original story had been altered so as to allow of the meat going to the palace.

The story of the bottling of the meat and vomit by the Ranis and the closing up of the bottles with sealing wax was characterised as one quite out of all keeping with the habits of the people of the country. At that time there was no suspicion attaching to anyone of wishing to tamper with the things and all the exaggerated care alleged to have been taken was quite unnecessary. The main fact to be kept in mind was that these things on the analysis of which so much depended had been for four days in the hands of enemies whose stake in the case was enormous, being nothing less than the State of Panna.

The next question dealt with was that of the motive for the crime.

Some of the reasons given for the Maharaja wishing to get rid of his uncle, Counsel contended, were quite inadequate and the others did not exist. The three chief reasons apparently were that the Rao Raja's servant had been flogged, that the Maharaja wished to marry Kamal Kuer and his resentment at the expulsion of Fida Ali from Panna. It had been shown that there was no question of marriage. The prosecution suggested that the Maharaja wished to marry Kamal Kuer and to legitimise the child about to be born. This was the most effectual way of bastardising the child. No marriage could then, under Hindu law, have taken place and it should be taken that none was contemplated. It could not be said that the Maharaja proposed to have the marriage celebrated by force in the teeth of the law. That would not have legitimised the child. The news would soon have travelled to Nowgong and the Government would have refused to recognise the marriage or the legitimacy of the child born of that union.

The letter sent by the Rao Raja to His Highness' the non-production of which was greatly regretted by the defence showed clearly that no marriage was contemplated. On the other hand His Highness' treatment of his uncle precluded the idea of any wish to get rid of him. The Rao Raja's allowances had been increased from Rs. 8,000 to Rs. 12,000 a year by grant of a jagir. He was given the village of Mandra for which he had asked and had the title of Rao Raja conferred on him.

As regards Kamal Kuer there was no doubt there had been ceremonies of Rani Bagu. She had had a title given to her by the Maharaja's mother. She had been round the temples to worship and she had received a letter of thanks addressed to her by her title for her contribution to Lady Curzon's fund, but there had been no marriage. What His Highness wanted was that there should be something short of marriage which would lead to her getting some sort of recognition and status. To obtain this recognition was a matter of time and how could it raise any antagonism on the part of Rao Raja which would necessitate his removal?

If it were to be said that at some future date the offspring of Kamal Kuer would be put forward as legitimate and so would deprive the Rao Raja of his succession to the gaddi and his removal would prevent any opposition on his part, the obvious reply was that though he might be removed, there would remain three sons to carry on the opposition.

The court adjourned at this stage.

FRENCH CUSTOMS DUTIES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 18.

In connection with the negotiations reported to be proceeding on the subject of the differential tariff which France proposes to impose, with effect from next month, against various articles of Indian commerce, including all coffee imported into France, it is understood that a further prolongation of the existing rates of duty is likely to be given.

This is an important reprieve to the coffee industry which would undoubtedly be hard hit by the proposed tariff.

INDIAN COTTON DUTIES.

A customs circular which has been issued by the Government of India to-day notifies new series of tariff values to take effect from the first proximo for grey cotton goods, plain and bordered and also for figured and coloured cotton goods.

A RICE DUTY AT REUNION.

The British Consular Agent, Reunion, has written to the Marquess of Lansdowne to the effect that there is a probability of a duty being imposed on foreign grown rice imported into Reunion. "Up to now." The letter adds "all rice has been exempt from duty as being the staple food of the country, but an attempt will probably be made shortly by the Conseil General to protect Saigon rice against the competition of foreign rice by imposition of a duty on the latter."

EXPORT OF EARTH NUTS.

A report to-day issued by the Statistical Department shows a great revival of the earthnut trade The exports in first eight months of 1901-02 being 4,61,789 cwts which is larger than in any year since 1896-97.

The Bombay yield is estimated at 27,000 tons for British districts and 10,800 tons for Native States, while in Madras the reports indicate a yield of 77 per cent. of the normal and this is likely to be exceeded.

Some one wrote the other day that if during the war of 1870 any German had openly sided with France as our pro-Boers delight in doing, he would have been shot or thrust into the "Festung." But, as the "Chronicle" points out, there is no "if" in the matter, for one of the most sensational incidents in Germany in connection with the war was the arrest and imprisonment, by order of General Von Falckenstein, of a Jew Deputy, who openly expressed sympathy with France, agitated against the annexation of part of her territory by the victorious nation. When an outcry was made, Bismarck rightly argued that the man was simply a prisoner of war, being "one of the forces that increased the difficulty of obtaining the object of the war, and had accordingly to be rendered harmless."

INDIAN RAILWAY EARNINGS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 18.

The Indian Railway earnings for the nine months ending 31st December last, were one and three quarter crores ahead of the earnings in the corresponding months of 1900. To this increase the North Western Railway contributes 89 lakhs; the G. I. P. Railway, 39 lakhs; the East Indian Railway, 29 lakhs; the Oudh and Rohilkhand and Bengal North-West lines, fourteen lakhs each; the South Indian, nine lakhs; and the Madras Railway nearly eight lakhs.

THE VICEROY'S SPRING TOUR.

As at present arranged the Viceroy leaves Calcutta on 26th March, proceeding for a week to Hyderabad to shoot, and thence to Delhi to see the arrangements for the Coronation Darbar. He will then go on to Meerut to inspect the Cadets, afterwards proceeding to Malakand and Landikotal and reaching Simla at the end of April.

THE AFFAIR ON THE MEKRAN COAST.

Major Yate is on his way back to Quetta from Mekran where everything continues quiet

OBITUARY.

The death is reported of Mrs. Targett, Proprietress of the "Asian."

INCIPIENT REBELLION IN BURMA.

RANGOON, JAN. 17.

An incipient attempt at rebellion has been nipped in the bud at Tharawady by the prompt action of the police and the District Magistrate. It seems a man of the name of Maung San Baw from Upper Burma was detected attempting to break into the bazaar about fifteen years ago and suffered a year's rigorous imprisonment. On his release he lived the life of a recluse for some time in the dense jungle, eating only one meal a day. The Burmese seem to have thought he had really reformed and built him a Kyaung in Kinegyi village in Minhla sub-division. For several years he seems to have led an uneventful life, going to Mandalay on a visit last year. On his return last month he threw off his priestly attire and giving out that he was a Minlaung or embryo prince who could turn rice into gold and do a lot of other wonderful things, he soon obtained a following among credulous and superstitious people.

The Head Constable of Minhla, however, hearing of these doings broke in rudely upon one of the meetings of those who were about to be rendered invulnerable and arrested a large number. They were sent before the District Magistrate of Tharawady, who, on the conviction of the ex-hpoongyi and some sixteen followers of attempt at rebellion, has sentenced the leader to seven years' rigorous imprisonment, the fifteen others getting terms of a year and two years each. About thirty other villagers of Kinegyi were either acquitted or released without trial.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

CALCUTTA, JAN. 19.

Colonel Baring stays with his brother at Market Harborough for hunting.

Drafts of 150 men from the majority of British Infantry battalions in India are being prepared for despatch to South Africa.

The Wing of the Royal Sussex Regiment from Sialkote arrived at Mian Mir on Thursday, and the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers left for Dagshai.

It has now been decided that the 5th Brigade Division (viz., 63rd, 64th and 73rd Batteries), Royal Field Artillery, will not come to India until hostilities cease in South Africa.

Major General Pretyman, who has been appointed to command a First Class District in India, was to leave England on Friday, and on arrival he will be posted to the Secunderabad District. Major-General Woodhouse, on relief by General Pretyman, will proceed to Mian Mir to assume command of the Lahore District, to which he will be transferred.

REUTER'S TELEGRAM.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, JAN. 17.

The B I S N Co's steamer Mombassa, left here this morning.

SINGAPORE, JAN 18.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Tientsin" Extra, left here for Bombay yesterday afternoon.

The P. and O. s.s. Chusan arrived at Colombo on the evening of the 18th inst.

The P. and O. s.s. Bengal left Hongkong on the afternoon of the 18th inst.

The P. and O. s.s. Paramatta arrived at Hongkong on the morning of the 19th inst.

The Austrian Lloyds Chartered s. s. Perseveransa, from Trieste, left Aden on the 17th inst, and is due here on or about the 27th inst.

The N. Y. K. Steamer Mike Maru, left Singapore for Hong Kong on the 17th inst.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 17.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.

Surats quiet.

Good Bhownuggar 3 28-32.

The Manchester Market has been firm

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	94
3 per cent. Rentes	100 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	108
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	64 1-4
Bar Silver	25 5-8

THE BOER PRISONERS IN CEYLON.

ESCAPE FROM RAGAMA CAMP.

RECAPTURED BY VILLAGERS.

A PRISONER-OF-WAR at Ragama Camp, a Frenchman, who is said to have been under arrest for insubordination and had been placed in the guard-room on Friday January 10, says the "Times of Ceylon," managed to elude the sentry, and made his way through the barbed-wire fencing. Having got on to the railway line, he made towards Colombo, and was seen by a Sinhalese man named Andris Silva a boutique-keeper of Ragama, who happened to be walking on the line at the time—8 p. m. Seeing a European abroad at that hour of the night minus his coat and shoes, the suspicions of the villager were aroused and he followed the man. The prisoner stopped and asked the native to guide him to Colombo, where he promised to reward him for his trouble with Rs. 200. The villager refused, whereupon the prisoner took to his heels, hotly pursued by the native, who called the assistance of others. The runaway, seeing that he was "cornered," showed fight; but his pursuers armed themselves with clubs and made the prisoner understand that they would be obliged to use them on him unless he submitted to arrest. Silva had taken the precaution to send a message to the Camp authorities, as a result of which a Sergeant and two men arrived about an hour later and escorted the prisoner back to Camp.

On Saturday morning Andris Silva was sent for by Capt. Ingram, the Camp Commandant, and given a reward of Rs. 50 for effecting the capture of the prisoner within a mile of the Camp; and at his request another Rs. 50 were divided between three others who came to his assistance.

This is the third attempt of the prisoner in question to escape, he having twice previously eluded the vigilance of the guard at Diyatalawa, his recaptures there costing the authorities Rs. 100 in rewards. He was tried at the Camp for his last attempt, and sentenced to 90 days' imprisonment

TROOPS FROM THE WAR.

RETURN OF THE DEVONS AND GORDONS.

WELCOME BY THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

After nearly two and-a-half years of arduous service in South Africa the 1st Battalion Devonshire Regiment, and the 2nd Battalion Gordon Highlanders, returned to India on Saturday. The first of the Indian Contingent to be despatched to South Africa in September 1899, when affairs were shaping towards hostilities, they reached Ladysmith only two days before war was declared. In the defence of Ladysmith, through the protracted strain of the seige, they covered themselves with glory and in the campaign since the relief of Ladysmith they have done excellent work illuminated by not a few episodes of great gallantry and brilliance. They had well earned relief from the labours of the campaign when they embarked for India on the 2nd instant, and cheerfully as they had gone through the hardships of the war there was no regret among the men at turning their backs upon South Africa. They were brought back to India by the transport Armenian, commanded by Captain A. S. McConkey and the vessel dropped anchor in Bombay Harbour at 9-30 a.m. on Saturday. When they left Bombay two years and four months ago, they were permitted to go without much demonstration of popular enthusiasm. They returned in the same way, and perhaps, as brave men who had calmly and cheerfully done their duty it was better that it should have been so. There was some talk of about a public reception being given to the Devons and Gordons, but nobody appeared prepared to take the initiative, and the Military authorities, who it may be remembered permitted some of the earlier regiments of the Indian contigent to depart without even the beat of a drum in their honour, were not ready with any special arrangements for the reception of the troops. At the last hour, however, some sort of public recognition was given to their arrival by the welcome which was extended to them by His Excellency Lord Northcote. The carefulness, however, with which the public, with the exception of a few privileged persons, were excluded from the Sassoon Dock yard provided subject for curious comment.

When the transport arrived in the Harbour the crews of H. M. S. Higgflyer, Magdala, Plassy and the men on board the Tenasserim raised lusty cheers for the returned warriors, who as heartily acknowledged the greetings of the "Handy man." The baggage party from the transport came ashore about 10·30 and the first detachment of the bulk of the men were disembarked about 1·30. They were brought ashore in Indian Marine barges and it was after four o'clock before the last of the men were landed at the Sassoon Dock. As they came ashore they were marched to the Troop Shed where refreshments were issued to them, tobacco, cigars and cigarettes not being omitted. The appearance of the men certainly suggested the idea of the survival of the fittest. They appeared to be in excellent condition, looking strong and as hard as nails, and being as brown as berries. They were in the happiest of spirits and did not conceal their pleasure at returning to the inexciting duties of cantonment life. They have had quite enough of South Africa, for whatever attraction the country has for the civilian it has few for the soldiers who have gone through the toil and danger of a protracted war. By the time the bulk of the men had come ashore only three or four Europeans had gathered in the neighbourhood of the dock. Subsequently the number was increased and before the first train was despatched quite a respectable crowd of Europeans and Natives had gathered. The majority of these however were prevented from passing beyond the gate. A small knot of Europeans were permitted to view the proceedings from the verandah of the Officers' Mess Room and for the rest there were present in the Dock yard two or three civilians and some members of the Bombay Light Horse. The scene, however, was one of great animation without the presence of the public and it must be said that with two battalions, gathered in the neighbourhood of the Troop Shed there was little accommodation for any large number of the public in that part of the yard. His Excellency the Governor arrived about half-past four, accompanied by Brigadier General Ventris, Colonel Owen, Military Secretary Captain Wood, A. D. C. Captain Pollard and Captain Crawford of the Body Guard and Mr. J. H. De Boulay, Private Secretary. Among others present were Sir Charles and Lady Ollivant. Previous to His Excellency's arrival half of each battalion was formed up in review order and a guard of honour was placed at the dock gates. Lord Northcote on arriving on the ground heartily shook hands with Lieutenant Colonel Davis of the Devons and Lieutenant-Colonel Scott of the Gordons and immediately thereafter addressed the troops in a happily phrased speech of welcome.

THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

His Excellency the Governor in addressing the men said:—It is with feelings of sincere pride and pleasure that I welcome back to India, on behalf of the Presidency of Bombay, the two gallant regiments of Devons and Gordons who have so long and nobly sustained the honour of British arms in South Africa. When you left these shores more than two years ago, few of us anticipated the magnitude of the task you would be called upon to perform. People dreamed not then of the storming of Elandslaagte, the long agony of the leagues of Ladysmith, and the charge of Waggon Hill. But all felt that in no braver hands could British honour be placed than in those of the "Gay Gordons" and the sons of Devon. Often has Scottish valour been proved in every quarter of the globe—but at no time has it been more severely tested than in the desperate struggle which we trust is now drawing to a close. And when the Gordons and Devons went out they had to face a brave and numerous foe flushed with full confidence of victory. How the Gordons performed their task is written in imperishable letters on the scroll of fame. As regards the equal valour of their Devonshire comrades the thought of it is very dear to me as one proud to call myself a Devonian. We have an old saying in the county that when Queen Elizabeth found herself in a difficulty she sent for a Devonshire man. This need not wound Scottish susceptibilities since at that time Gordons and Devons would not have been fighting on the same side. But I am rejoiced to think that a greater Queen than Elizabeth could look with equal confidence on an emergency to the west country. Let me then with equal heartiness welcome back both regiments. I regret that some misapprehension as to the moment of your return has prevented a more organised demonstration of welcome on the part of this city. But that has not arisen from any lack of desire to do honour to the brave—and we all heartily unite in wishing you long life to enjoy the laurels you have so nobly won in the field.

At the conclusion of the address Colonel Scott called for three cheers for His Excellency and the vigour with which the response was given was sufficient proof that the air of the African Veldt has no ill effects on the lungs. Lord Northcote accompanied by General Ventris then inspected the ranks and thereafter took leave of the Commanding Officers. On the departure of His Excellency the men were dismissed until the time for the departure of their trains.

It was after six o'clock before the first train was despatched and as it moved off, the men still waiting raised loud cheers for their departing comrades. The cheers were taken up with great good will by the people gathered in the vicinity of the dock gates and there was a continuous roar until the train had got well away. The other trains left at intervals later, the last to go, departing about ten o'clock, seven companies of the Devons were despatched to Shah Jehanpur where they will renew acquaintance with the Boers who are there detained as prisoners. One company was despatched to Ranikhet and the Gordons were sent to Sialkote.

The following are the names of the officers:—2nd Battalion Gordon Highlanders.—Lieut-Col. Scott, Major Hunter Blair; Capt. Simpson; Capt. Findlay Capt. Booth; Capt. Brown; Lieut. Stansfield, Lieut. McLean, Lieut-Cummins, Lieut Burns.

1st Battalion Devonshire Regiment.—Lieut. Col Davis; Lieut.-Col Jackson; Major Stanton Major Ravenshaw; Captain Graham; Captain Wear Capt. and Dr. M. Anderson; Lieut. Harris; Lieut. McGregor; Lieut. Forbes; Lieut. Dick-Cunningham Lieut. Watts; Lieut. Blunt; Lieut Suming; Lieut. Hayley; Lieut. Willis; Lieut Soape; Lieut. Kane and Lieut. Collins.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JAN. 3.

THE POSITION OF LORD ROSEBERY.

There has been nothing like this Rosebery boom (if I may so describe it) for a very long time, and the thing increases every day although nobody apparently knows what may be the real intentions of the distinguished object of this unwonted talk. In clubs, in railway trains, in two-penny tubes, in theatres, in fact wherever men congregate the future of Lord Rosebery is almost the sole topic of conversation. We had a temporary respite for a few days during what are called the Christmas festivities, but before the week was out the papers were again full of their ingenious rumours, speculations and reflections. I have said that everyone is ignorant as to what Lord Rosebery means to do; but we know one thing, that he is not going to do, and that is to rejoin the Liberal party as at present constituted. At least, that seems to be the one fact to be gleaned from the pages and pages of matter published on the subject since I last wrote. Still we do not exactly know how Lord Rosebery has conveyed his decision to Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman. The story of the "Dundee Advertiser" that it was done through the agency of the penny post no longer holds the field. This version was displaced by the one furnished by a well known country daily that has lately passed into the hands of the Harmsworth Syndicate, members of which, rightly or wrongly, are supposed to be in the confidence of the ex-Premier. Here is the story as told in the "Yorkshire Mercury:" The only letters passing have been one from Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, asking Lord Rosebery whether he would see him, and Lord Rosebery's reply stating that he would. On receipt of the reply, Sir Henry called at Lord Rosebery's house in Berkeley square. Sir Henry was pointedly told by Lord Rosebery that his policy must be accepted in toto, and without any variation whatsoever, Lord Rosebery showed Sir Henry letters from all the prominent members of the last Liberal Administration, with two exceptions, expressing their adherence to him, and inviting him to resume the leadership. Sir Henry was also allowed to inspect a shoal of resolutions from Liberal associations all over the country, expressing absolute confidence in Lord Rosebery. Sir Henry went away stating that he would communicate with his immediate friends, and it is understood that the right hon. gentleman has asked for advice from Sir William Harcourt and Mr. John Morley. The foregoing is described by its author as "absolutely authentic information" and no doubt it has obtained widespread credence. But here is another person in the know—Mr. Lucy—who "on the highest personal authority" tells quite a different tale of the famous interview. Says Mr. Lucy:—"On the Sunday before Christmas Day Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, passing through London, called on Lord Rosebery in Berkeley-square. His lordship being at church, the visitor left his card, scribbling on it in pencil expression of regret at finding his lordship not at home, as he much wished to see him. Lord Rosebery promptly replied by inviting Sir Henry to luncheon on the Monday. The invitation was accepted, but there being two other guests at the table opportunity for private conversation, had it been desired, was not presented. Before "C.-B." left Lord Rosebery in a casual way provided such opportunity, but with whatever intention Sir Henry had solicited the interview he did not avail himself of it. He lingered for about a quarter of an hour talking about various subjects, and, observing that his train was nearly due, departed, leaving his host a little puzzled at such inconsequential procedure. These are the simple facts relating to an incident that has raised a storm of conjecture and criticism that has amazed no one more than the two statesmen chiefly concerned."

The "Daily News" with which the wish is obviously parent to the thought rapidly [illegible] the notion that Lord Rosebery is bidding for the Liberal leadership and with Mr. Labouchere declares that the noble Lord together with his bodyguard should go over bag and baggage to the enemy. But that is not the wish of other organs of Liberal opinion including the "Star," which still think that all Liberals should concentrate their attention on stopping the war by the means advocated in the Chesterfield speech, leaving the question of the liberal leadership to settle itself.

PESSIMISTIC VIEWS ABOUT THE WAR.

Mr. Frederic Harrison, in the course of his annual New Year address to his wasted and unwashed disciples at the temple (save the mark), of the Positivist "cause" in the little dingy lane off Fleet Street took, as might have been expected, a gloomy view of our prospects in South Africa. In the 52 years of his memory of public affairs, he knew no time which had filled men of right minds with such anxiety and pain as the present did. A cruel and carnic war was going on which could end only in generations of bitterness and strife. He proceeded to say that he uttered his mind freely about this weary war of conquest last New Year's Day, and all that he then deplored as terribly and criminal had now been doubled. Our terrorism had driven the Boers to despair, and made the Dutch of South Africa the implacable foes of British domination. The horrors of the death camps and the slaughter of 14,000 non-combatants had at last appealed to the conscience of the public. They had made the Government, and even some of the Christian priesthood, ashamed of this hideous butchery. This country was still in the mood of an Oriental tyrant that would not recognize any authority capable of treating for peace, but was bent on subjugation, which could only mean, in this case, the extermination or, perhaps, transportation of an entire nation. The situation was worse than when 1901 opened on us. I was talking yesterday to a Dutch publicist of great intelligence—a European not a South African Dutchman—and he as perhaps was perfectly natural, endeavoured to make out that things were even worse for us than Mr. F. Harrison says. I encouraged him to speak frankly, knowing that he has opportunities of hearing what the Boer leaders at the Hague think, though, of course, I did not accept and do not ask your readers to accept all that he said as gospel truth. The same gentleman about twelve months ago told me that the war would last three years longer, and I asked him when we met yesterday whether he still was of the same opinion. "Well all I can tell you," he replied "is that I know for a fact that when the war began the Boers had sufficient ammunition to last them four years and you must admit that their stores have since been replenished by captures from your army." "No doubt," I rejoined "but the captures of ammunition have not been by any means all on one side. But, assuming" I went on to say, "that the enemy of to-day and our fellow-citizens of to-morrow are still adequately supplied with powder and shot, what about the wholesale arrests and surrenders of Boers." "As to that" he said "I think there is some misunderstanding, but at any rate we do not know how many men the Boers are still getting from the Cape, and when I contend as I do contend, that the forces opposed to General Kitchener are stronger than they were this time last year, I mean that practically all who are now in the field are superior men. It is a case of the survival of the fittest." You must forgive me for saying, he added "that if your countrymen only knew what precisely is going on in South Africa they would insist upon the war being stopped at once." And then, followed the usual denunciation of the censor.

ANOTHER CONTINENTAL VIEW OF THE WAR.

Mr. Harrison, in his speech at Newton Hall on Wednesday, observed that our country is becoming the scorn of the civilised world in consequence of the war, but there are not wanting signs that the civilised world is beginning to take a more rational view of the position. The fact that the recent speech of Mr. Szell, for which it is gratifying to learn he has been thanked by our Government, excited no protests worth speaking of in any part of the dual monarchy is not without significance and equally perhaps more remarkable is the modified tone of the Belgian Press. The newspapers of Brussels in effect tell the Boer leaders that Twee-footein notwithstanding, the game is up and that it is midsummer madness for them toboid out for Independence. His Majesty's Government ought also to convey their thanks to Herr Max Nordau for the views he has just been boldly expressing in the

columns of the leading liberal organ on the Continent, the "Neue Freie Presse" of Vienna. The case of the people of Holland, he admits, like all of us is different, but as for the rest of the Continental prophets of evil he boldly says that they are prompted rather by hatred of the Briton than by love of the Boer. He might have said the same about the Nationalist party in Ireland. Herr Max Nordau treats as a gross exaggeration the talk about England having been so greatly injured as a world Power. England, during the past two years, has done nothing and has left nothing undone which would not have been done or left undone without the Transvaal war. In China, she played a leading part, the sphere of influence she has reserved for herself has been respected by all the other Powers. It is true that she did not prevent the Russians from establishing themselves in Manchuria, but it is very doubtful whether she ever intended to do so. She has not permitted Koweyt to fall under foreign control. She keeps a vigilant eye on her interests in Afghanistan, and there are no signs of Abdurrahman's successor being more accessible to Russian influence than was his father. Many influential Russian politicians still have a sufficiently high opinion of England's importance in the world to seek, non-officially and, perhaps, even otherwise, an agreement if not an alliance, with England. They even resort, as a means of pressure, to the threat of an invasion of India, which Herr Max Nordau thinks is not very clever, and makes little impression in England, which is perfectly true. Perhaps it might be better if the English public did pay a little more attention to such threats. Herr Max Nordau meets the cheap sneer of some of our Foreign critics with reference to the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty by declaring that the diplomatic triumph was not due to events in South Africa. "It was rather a consequence of England's new political doctrine, which consists in conciliating her mighty cousin across the ocean by every available means, and in excluding from the domain of political possibilities a hostile encounter with him. Finally he refers to the enthusiasm in the Colonies for the war and their determination to help the mother country to the best of their ability. He specially dwells on the ardent and spontaneous co-operation of Canada and Australia who, as he says truly are practically independent and who he maintains were not guided in their action by any selfish motives. Herr Max Nordau's article is as sagacious as it is courageous, and will not be without a good effect on continental opinion. That there is room for improvement still even in the least unfriendly of the European nations is shown by the extraordinary resolution passed at a meeting of women held in Vienna on Saturday. The resolution, or rather the passage in a resolution that I refer to, reads as follows:—We turn to the women of England praying them to rise up as one and demand of their Government that the violation of Boer women and girls be visited with severe punishment, and that an immediate stop be put to their ill-treatment." Miss Hobhouse has never ventured to bring such charges against our soldiers, and it is no reflection upon her to say that she would not have remained silent if the facts were as described in German papers. A well-known special correspondent, Mr. W. Maxwell, replies to these calumnies this morning. He has, he tells us, heard many Boers on the march extol "the exemplary conduct of the British troops." He says: "I have heard it over and over again from men and women who had been told by foreign mercenaries and by the members of foreign ambulances that the British soldier stopped at no outrage." He involves too the striking testimony of the French Military Attache, and adds:—I am not one of those who pretend that "Tommy" is a paragon or a model of all the virtues, or that his standards are always those of the civilian. But he is above all things a man, and a humane man. I have seen him do things that no civilian would do, for my experience is that the civilian in moments of excitement is always more blood-thirsty than the soldier. Let me give you two incidents. A kopje had been rushed, and on it was left an old man, apparently very deaf and oblivious to his surroundings, for he lay upon the ground behind a rock firing his Mauser. A "Tommy" approached him from the rear, and instead of shooting him—as I am sure, a civilian would have done—touched him on the shoulder, and said, "Here, I say, you'd better stop that." Colonel Schiel, who was in command of the German contingent at Elands Laagte, told Mr. Maxwell this story. The Colonel was lying in a row of wounded Boers guarded by a Gordon Highlander, who whenever he came near, stopped and deliberately spat on the ground. "Can't you see I'm wounded?" said the Colonel. Instantly the soldier dropped on his knees, wrapped his blanket round the wounded enemy, gave him his water-bottle, and standing up said—"You should have told me that before. Now I've gien ye me blanket, an' I've gien ye me water-bottle; but mind, we're no friends." I am inclined to agree with Mr. Maxwell in thinking that these charges should have been systematically repudiated. We know they are not true: but we should have proved to Europe that they are false. Instead of this being done by the easy-going people who form the Government of this country, it has been left to a private citizen, Dr Conan Doyle, to defend our soldiers. There is this however to be said that we may be sure that the work will be well done and this could not be predicated if the matter had been dealt with by one of our ministerial departments. Dr. Doyle's pamphlet will, it is said, be translated into five European languages, and it is his intention to send a copy to every deputy, statesman, and newspaper editor, and it is hoped that the English reply to the charges of brutality will reach every responsible person who has repeated or believed them.

RETIREMENT OF SIR GEORGE BIRDWOOD.

Although the retirement of Sir George Birdwood from the Indian Office, after 48 years public service, and in the seventieth year of his age, was due in 1902, it has so often been said of late that he was to remain on in his post until the coming month of July that every one, even in the India Office itself, was surprised by the announcement in the "Times" that he had retired on the 31st ult. The unexpected incident has inspired certain surmises of personal irritation in connection with the transfer of the Imperial Institute to the Crown, but even if there is any foundation in these suggestions, the question is practically of no importance, as Sir George Birdwood had to retire some time in the current year, and his own oblique reply to a note addressed to him on the subject was simply, "Yes, I am entering at last into 'The Saints' Rest,' or if you find a difficulty in associating saintliness and rest with my diabolical energy, punctually on St. Lucian's Day, I 'cut my lucky.' The ashes of my official life I began to remove on Ember day; which, by the way, means nothing more than 'quatuor-tempora' or quarterly day." There is obviously nothing to be got out of this characteristic chaff. The notice in the "Times," the "St. James Gazette," the "Graphic" and numerous other public journals, must be very gratifying to Sir George, while the large portrait of him in this week's "Graphic" is the best presentment of him I have ever seen. It is executed with the greatest care and in the very best style of photogravure, and reflects great credit on the "Graphic." It is not necessary for me to enlarge here on Sir George Birdwood's public career and personal character. It would be like sending coals to Newcastle, particularly so soon after the demonstrations on his birthday, the 8th of December, in Bombay. It is most cheering to recognise his unfeigned and frankly expressed delight in the annual demonstrations of the affection of his old friends for his memory; while every one who takes an interest in India rejoices to note in the demonstrations a convincing and crushing reply to the slander that the people of that country are incapable of gratitude. In fact the celebration of Sir George Birdwood's birthday is even more honourable to the Hindus, Mohammedans, and Parsees of Bombay, than to the object of their esteem and regard himself. To judge from what has been said and observed here during the last few days, he has made an equally favourable impression among those with whom he has chiefly had to deal in this country also. Merchants, manufacturers, and business men generally, who are interested in the industries and productions and commerce of India are everywhere deploring his retirement, inevitable as it is, while for people like myself, in search of miscellaneous information regarding India, particularly in times of war on the frontier, we really shall not be able to recognise or know where we are in the India Office without Sir.—I was going to write St.—George in his well-known rooms overhanging St. James's Park. As the "St. James's Gazette" so epigrammatically puts it. "He is a man of many parts, a brilliant journalist, an authority on India, and a most useful public servant, and will always be remembered as the founder of Primrose Day.

THE MICROBE OF DEATH.

Professor Gautier having discovered the Microbe of Fatigue, it was to be expected that some other professor would go one better and discover the Microbe of Microbes, t t is of Death itself, as, according to the Chicago apers, has been done by Professor Loeb: and the statement is that you have only to destroy it and eternal life is gained. If this be true, the good Professor ought, before being given a chance to publish his discovery, to be shut up for life, so that his direful secret may perish with him. But the whole thing is sheer nonsense. All material life is combustion, and every fire that is lighted from a lucifer match up to suns, must sooner or later go out. The truth is men have come to have microbes on the brain, and it is the scientific men themselves who are worst infected with the crazy plague. They are rapidly making the subject a bogey, and a laughing-stock.

LINGUISTIC PITFALLS.

Many foreigners, especially Frenchmen, innocently pronounce the first syllable of the present Colonial Secretary's name as if it rhymed with a big big D, and not like us, as if it were spelt c-h-a-m-e. Our venerable friend, Mr. Paul Kruger, I am told, cannot manage to get anywhere close to the English pronunciation of the difficult name, and invariably styles the right hon. gentleman "Kamberlain." For this outrage the Secretary of State for the Colonies is surely entitled to "moral and material damages." "Apropos" I do not remember whether I have previously mentioned a curious mispronunciation of which an excellent friend of mine was guilty not long ago, and I am sure he will forgive me for telling the story even if I do so for the second time. He is a native of India and he was addressing a political meeting in the North in support of the candidature of a well-known Anglo-Indian aspirant for Parliamentary honours. In the course of his speech he replied to some strictures passed upon the the candidate by Mr. Henry Seton-Karr the member for St. Helens. Apparently my Indian friend had not been coached beforehand how to pronounce the double-barrelled name and consequently he afforded his Scottish audience unbounded amusement by referring to the hon'ble gentleman throughout the speech as Mr. "Satan Cur." I believe that the speaker was greatly puzzled to know what the good people were laughing at as his remarks were not intended to be funny. An English audience would have merely smiled, but I have frequently noticed that at public meetings north of the Tweed the "risible faculties" to use an expression beloved of Lord Selborne of the rural reporter are more easily excited than at similar gatherings south of that famous stream. The idea that the Scotch are not a humorous race has long since been exploded. They see humour where it cannot be detected even by Irishmen.

MR. JOHN R. MOTT IN BOMBAY.

EDUCATED MEN AND CHRISTIANITY.

At the Framji Cawasji Institute on Friday Mr. John R. Mott, "the Student Leader of the World" delivered his second lecture on "The Attitude of Educated Men towards Christianity. There was a large gathering of students and the Rev. R. Scott, Principal of the Wilson College presided. The lecturer said as this was the last time on which he would have the privilege of speaking in India on the occasion of his present visit, he felt constrained to express his appreciation of the Indian students and the Indian educated men in general. He had been impressed this time just as he was six years ago by the earnestness, keenness, subtlety and strength of mind of the educated men of this country. He had also been impressed by the interest which this class of people took in the great subject of religion. He supposed there was no class of students in the wide world, who were more deeply interested in the great problem of religion than the Indian students. The question before them was what was the attitude of thinking young men in the world over towards Christianity. It was not necessary to enter upon an extended survey of facts. It would be sufficient to say that the far larger proportion of students and educated men were at the present time more loyal Christians than any other class of men. He also found that the proportion of students and professors who were becoming Christians was increasing year by year. In fact, it would be of interest to them to know that contrary to the assumption that Christianity had its hold particularly amongst the universities and colleges of the west, they found that it was making rapid advance amongst the most thoughtful men in the Oriental countries. He must give a conscientious reason as to why the Christian movements amongst educated men was increasing. After having made a close study in some thirty different nations including all the great races of the world, he found the following five causes for this remarkable movement:—The first cause was the study of the character of Jesus Christ; the second was the study of his teachings; the third was the reflection upon the significance of his death; the fourth was the thorough study of the resurrection of Jesus Christ according to the rules of the legal and historical criticism; and the last and the most important cause was the observation and reflection upon what Jesus Christ was actually doing in the lives of men. The lecturer then proceeded to explain at length the above causes, which led to the advance of Christianity among educated men. A hearty vote of thanks to the lecturer terminated the proceedings. At half past 8 o'clock same night Mr. Mott addressed a mass meeting at the rooms of the Y. M. C. Association, Apollo Bunder.

THE IRRIGATION COMMISSION.

The engineer members of the Irrigation Commission visited Veivapur the site of the reservoir, on the Tungbudra on Tuesday. The Kawalpur weir channels at Rom Boorji were also inspected. Mr. Clerk, Superintending Engineer, on special duty and Colonel Beadeley, joined the Commission at Hospet. The Hon'ble Mr. Nicholson, Member of the Commission for Madras joined the Commission at Guntakal where the meeting was held, on Wednesday. Nearly all day was occupied in examining Mr. Carr, Collector of Bellary, who said that opinions were divided regarding the non-utility of irrigating black soil which in some parts of this district was six feet deep. In this district wells were few. Witness thought this was due to the heavy expense of working them. There were certain difficulties in granting and recovering tagai, but the amount to written off in ten years was very small. He believed in the encouragement of tagai, and that a special establishment should be kept for tagai, and a sort of insurance fund established, so that loss in 1 in 20 should be covered. Witness agreed with Mr. Nicholson that rain water used direct was of immense benefit to the crop, more so than tank or well water, and in answer to Members of the Commission, he said that the working expenses of wells were so great as to be prohibitive. Mr. Chakratta Iyengar and Mr. K. Subbrayadu gave evidence of a similar nature.

PERILS OF FRENCH HUNTSMEN.

The most sorely-tried of British riders to hounds—even in Ireland—have scarcely to contend with the difficulties placed in the way of sport by unsympathetic French peasant cultivators. "Pitfalls" would be a liberally accurate description of the means employed. It is no uncommon thing, especially in the Eastern Departments for deep excavations to be found in the fields. They are lightly covered with branches of trees with earth strewn over them, and a footfall must surely precipitate the person or animal treading on them to the bottom of the pit, with the almost inevitable result of fractured limbs. The excuse for the pits is that they are directed against the ravages of wild boar, but horses, cattle, sheep, and even human beings are not infrequently the victims. Cases of serious injury are not uncommon. It was one of the last public acts of the late M. Saint-Albin, whose sudden death was announced last week, to call for severe legislation against these perilous methods of obstructing sport.

Sven Hedin, the intrepid Swedish explorer, who has just recently made an important journey through Tibet disguised as a pilgrim is due to arrive at Lahore on the 17th instant and will reach Calcutta sometime about the end of this month.

The General Officer, Commanding Bombay District, accompanied by a Staff officer, will proceed on Inspection duty to Baroda and Sabarmati (near Ahmedabad) on Tuesday, returning to Bombay on Saturday, 25th instant. Two Salutes of 9 guns each will be fired from the Saluting Battery, one at 7 a.m. on Wednesday, the 22nd, and the other at 7-5 a.m. on Saturday, the 25th instant, to announce the departure and return of the General Officer Commanding.

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MUNICIPALITIES AND THE MONEY MARKET IN INDIA.

THE "Pioneer's" Calcutta commercial correspondent writes:—

The Government of India has recently addressed a circular letter to the various Indian Chambers of Commerce and to the Presidency Banks, inviting the expression of their opinions in respect of a proposed change in the legislation enabling Municipalities to borrow for periods running from three to twelve months, similar to the privileges enjoyed by the large Municipalities of Great Britain. On the face of it the proposal is one enabling Municipalities to borrow temporarily any funds that may be urgently needed, with a view to either renewing such loans or to converting them into permanent loans When a favourable opportunity arises. Provided that due discretion and supervision is exercised the idea is one that is likely to find favour in the market and the Municipalities should be able readily to raise all the funds that they are likely to require, as the success of such loans can merely be a question of the rate that they are willing to pay. Whether such rates, should the period of borrowing coincide with the periods when money is most in demand for trade purposes, will be acceptable to the borrowers, will depend on circumstances which can scarcely be forecasted, but there is no doubt that the market would, especially in the slack season, welcome a step which would enable it to invest temporarily some of its surplus supplies in undoubted securities, and thus reduce the amount of idle money which is so often going abegging. Apart from this, however, it is possible—nay even probable, that these loans would to a certain extent be rediscounted by the original holders, and that whether these holders were native bankers or the exchange or local Banks, such operations of rediscount would tend to bring the money markets of the Europeans and native commercial community into closer touch with one other, and facilitate equalisations of rates. There can be very little doubt that the Indian money markets are not at present provided with discounts adequate to their capacity. As to the currency of such loans whether 3, 6, 9 or 12 months, the suitability of these various currencies would be determined by the condition of the market although it is probable, owing to the unforeseen and startlingly rapid changes which occur in our money market, that bills having a currency not exceeding six months would generally speaking be likely to command the most advantageous terms to the borrowers.

AN EXTRAORDINARY TRIAL.

DE MORES AND HIS MURDERERS.

ALL who are left of the men charged with the murder of the notorious Marquis de Mores in 1896 are shortly to be brought to trial at Susa, in Tunis. It is a remarkable story from beginning to end, and has never yet been quite divested of mystery. Three years and a half ago four Arabs were arrested for the crime, but two are dead from what may be described as "gaol consumption" brought on by the conditions of their unconscionably long imprisonment. The two survivors, however, are believed to be the two who actually slew the Marquis. The case for the prosecution is, shortly, that at Ouabis, on June 9, 1896, one of the two, named Bel Kheir, gliding behind the Marquis, discharged a gun into the nape of his neck, and then stabbed him between the shoulders with a long dagger. The second man, named Hamma ben Cheikh, then plunged a yatagan into the prostrate body. Some days ago Bel Kheir, who has a string of other names too long for recital in detail, displayed a clear purpose to starve himself to death by refusing all food. Thereupon the Public Prosecutor and the prison doctor made full explanation to him of the methods which would be adopted for forcibly feeding him by artificial means if he persisted. Quite overpowered by his first lecture in Western science, the simple Arab uttered a dumb foundered "Kismet!" and took to his meals again.

BOMBAY COMMAND ORDERS.

COLONEL G. F. Francis, Officiating Assistant Adjutant-General, is posted to the Poona District.

The Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces is pleased to make the following appointments:—

The Bombay Cavalry.—Captain A. F. Hislop, Squadron Officer, to be Adjutant, vice Captain C. A. F. Hocken, vacated. Dated 1st January.

22nd Bombay Infantry.—Captain G. N. L. Labertouche, Double Company Officer and Officiating Adjutant, to be Adjutant. Dated 8th October 1899.

The undermentioned have passed Examinations in Languages as follows:—

Urdu-Higher Standard. Lieutenant H. D. McLaughlin, Malwa Bhil Corps, 2nd Lieutenant H. M. Davidson, 6th Bombay Cavalry. Persian—Higher Standard, Captain R. K. Mooney-Shewan, R. E.

The undermentioned Officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs, Major G. A. Brownrigg, Staff Corps, 2nd Double Company Commander, 7th Bombay Pioneers, for one year.

The undermentioned Warrant Officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs, under Article 980, Army Regulations, India Volume I Part I, the specified period to count from date of being struck of duty.

Sub-Conductor G. Insall Ordnance Department, for 12 months.

The undermentioned Officers and Warrant Officer have been granted extensions of leave by the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India:—

Lieutenant-Colonel J. M. Candy, 124th Bombay [illegible], for 6 days, on private affairs.

Captain A. A. West, 5th Bombay Light Infantry, till 19th May 1902, on medical certificate (in substitution of the extension of 6 months' leave on medical certificate, notified in Bombay Command Order No. 24 of 10th January 1902).

Captain H. J. R. Twigg, Indian Medical Service, for 3 months, on medical certificate.

Conductor G. W. Chalwin, Ordnance Department, for 3 months, on medical certificate.

The undermentioned Officers has leave of absence:—

Royal West Kent Regiment (1st Battalion)—Lieutenant C. H. Sugand, out of India, for 6 months on medical certificate.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending, at 6 a.m., on Saturday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague, Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	2	4	7
Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	12	7	29
Market, Dhobi Talao, Parsewady Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khetwadi	15	13	35
B Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Malabar Hill	5	5	11
E Mazagon, Tarwady, and Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	23	5	26
Parel, Sewri and Sion	1	2	15
J Mahim and Worli	0	0	11
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
	0	9	20
Total	60	45	154
Same date last year	65	44	203

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague, Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	3	2	4
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	3	4	22
Market, Dhobi Talao, Parsewadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khetwadi	12	12	23
C Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatti, Walkeshwar and Malabar	14	5	11
Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	4	11	33
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	5	4	9
G Mahim and Worli	3	3	8
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Residents and Unknown	0	0	8
Hospitals	0	3	23
Total	45	46	136
Total plague deaths to date	102,143	88,771	
Home date last year	59	48	184

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THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE TRANSVAAL.

(FROM the MAIL PAPERS of DEC. 27 TO JAN. 3.)

BLESBOK SPRUIT on the Standerton-Ermelo Road), Dec. 22 "Times".—I have learned the following particulars of the mishap to a portion of General Spens's column on the 19th:—

The 14th Mounted Inf., about 200 strong, left camp on the night of the 18th to surprise a Boer farm. On arriving at their destination they found the farm deserted, but sighted six Boers on a neighbouring ridge. They gave chase, but the enemy retired to successive ridges. A halt was at last made, as the men had been travelling all night. The third company, which had advanced furthest, saw a body of men approaching dressed in khaki and moving in sections with officers in front. They thought they were our troops, and allowed them to come within a short distance before they discovered their mistake. The Boers poured in a volley, and the company was at once overpowered.

On the left the second company almost shared the same fate, but succeeded in making a stand. The first company, being some way behind, was enabled to retire, while the fourth suffered a few casualties.

The Boers were in considerable force under Britz. The mishap took place close to the junctions of Kaffir Sprut and the Vaal, south of Ermelo.

THE FIGHT AT TAFELKOP.

A "Central News" telegram from Pretoria gives the following particulars of Col. Damant's and Col. Rimington's fight at Tafelkop with M. Botha:—

The force had trekked during the night of the 19th through a most severe thunderstorm, during which three of our men were struck by lightning and killed. On reaching the neighbourhood of Tafelkop, Damant rushed a Boer picket, killing one man and capturing Commandant Oyter.

At day break, the transport waggons were laagered and were left behind in charge of a small escort, while Damant, with two guns of the 39th Battery, and one pom-pom and 95 men, all told, pushed forward. The little force deviated on the left flank, where a number of Boers had been located.

On reaching a ridge, Col. Damant observed a party of 70 men dressed in British uniform busily engaged driving cattle in his direction. The strangers were at first taken to be a part of Rimington's Column, which had gone out on the right flank. The mistake was soon discovered, however, and almost immediately another body of the enemy was located further to the left of the British laager.

Our guns were speedily unlimbered and quickly came into action. We had only been able to fire two shots when the Boers in charge of the cattle abandoned them and galloped boldly forward to wards the British position.

The enemy opened a galling fire on the gunners at a range of 200 yards, and simultaneously another party of 150 Boers, who had remained carefully concealed in ambush in the long grass at the foot of the ridge, enfiladed the position. A large number of the gallant defenders fell at the first few volleys, but the survivors fought tenaciously. The enemy were only able to rush and capture the position after all the men on the ridge had been either killed or wounded except three.

Previous to this, however, some of the gallant gunners and the escort had succeeded in getting away the limbers of the guns, notwithstanding the heavy fire. The only gunner who escaped the bullets then effectually destroyed the breech blocks of the guns and rendered them utterly useless to the enemy.

Out of a total force of 95 in action we had 75 killed and wounded, while out of three officers and 43 men of the 31st Yeomanry, one officer and 14 men were killed and one officer and 15 men wounded.

The Boers who were under Commandants Wessels, Ross, and M. Botha, the latter the son of the commandant-general also lost heavily. They had Commandant Vandermerwe and 30 men killed.

The survivors on our side state that on the ridge after the position had been rushed, everyone who made a movement while lying on the ground was fired at by the Boers.

An officer of the Yeomanry asked permission from a Boer dressed in khaki to get water for our wounded for reply the Boer discharged his Mauser point blank at the officer's head but fortunately missed him.

Several more of the enemy of a similarly ruffianly type robbed and stripped our wounded who dead and were only restrained from perpetrating further outrages by their outrages by their commandants who used sjamboks freely.

Col. Wilson, with Kitcheners Fighting Scouts, made a night raid on the 23rd along the Wilge River to the north-east of Heilbron, and captured a few prisoners and many rifles and saddles and a number of horses.

THE ATTACK ON COL. FIRMAN'S COLUMN

NIGHT SURPRISE BY THE BOERS.

The following telegrams from Lord Kitchener have been received at the War Office:—

Johannesburg, Dec. 20, 10, 55 p. m.—10 p. m., Dec. 20. In continuation of my telegram of 6-30 a. m., to-day I now send further information regarding attack on Firman's column.

Major Williams, South Stafford Regt., was in temporary command during Firman's absence. Column was encamped on slope of solitary kopje; southern side of kopje almost precipitous and our outposts held edge of it. Northern slopes, on which camp was pitched, are gentle, and on this side outposts pushed well out; position naturally strong and also has been entrenched. Moonlight night, but cloudy.

Detailed report not yet received; but it is stated Boers climbed up precipitous southern side of kopje, and, collecting near top, at two a. m., suddenly attacked pickets on summits to superior force before men in camp could get clear of their tents. Boers rushed through, shooting them down as they came out; officers shot trying to stem tide.

Lieut. Harwich himself opened fire with Pom-Pom and shot through heart while firing. Lieut. Watney, Imperial Yeomanry,—killed heading charge. No panic, and all did best; Vrai Boers too strong and once picket overwhelmed had all advantage.

Including killed and wounded, about half column are now at Elands River Bridge, remainder are prisoners.

Fifteen-pounder fired two rounds, then jammed detachment stood by gun and were shot round it.

Lieut. Scarlett was missed and then overlooked and left behind. He saw two waggon-loads of dead and wounded Boers taken away, mostly hit in first attack on pickets. Major Haig, who was left in camp, wounded confirms this saying he saw Boers dead lying all over the ground at daylight.

Boers, who apparently numbered about 1,200 under De Wet, behaved well, leaving men to look after wounded.

Imperial Light Horse were 16 miles distant at Elands River Bridge, heard at 4-30 a. m. and arrived on scene 6-40. After crushing forces galloped after Boers, who by that time all raising back south and Langberg. Boers succeeded getting broken country before Imperial Light Horse could account for more than, two or three. Once Boers reached Langberg Imperial Light Horse could do nothing more against superior numbers in such a country.

Johannesburg, Dec. 20, 10 p. m.—The prisoners taken in the attack on Firman's camp have been released and have arrived at Bethlehem.

The Tweefontein mishap, of course, evokes the sarcasms of the French Press. The "Temps" twits Lord Kitchener with constantly reporting captures of Boers and yet leaving their aggregate number in the field undiminished. The Debats remarks that either the English still fail to guard against surprise or that the skill and agility of the Boers baffle all precautions. It asks the Times why, if the Boers are naturally so lazy and lead such comfortable lives in captivity, they do not allow themselves to be taken instead of capturing Englishmen.

ORANGE RIVER COLONY.

The following telegram from Lord Kitchener has been received at the War Office:—

JOHANNESBERG, Dec. 27, 7-30 p. m.—Major Beresford, South African Constabulary, has returned to Kroonstad from Bothaville after successful raid, in which he captured 30 prisoners, 25 waggons, 20 horse and some ammunition and cattle.

CAPE COLONY.

PIQUETBERG ROAD, Dec. 27 (Reuter).—The Boer again attacked a convey guarded by columns under Cols. Wyndham and Crabbe between Bottskloss and Koedmansfontein on the 22nd and 23rd inst., but they were again driven off with severe loss. It was ascertained that five were killed and over 20 wounded The enemy numbered at least 700. Almost all the commandants in Western Cape Colony had combined for this attack, being evidently determined to make a vigorous effort to gain supplies, which are scarce among them. Thereon brought 200, Van Rensburg 60, Wessels 70, Smit 150, and Pypers 120. Mr. Smuts, the late Transvaal State Secretary, was present, a bodyguard of a score of men being told off to attend him.

Bottskloof is an excellent place for harassing passing columns. A narrow road winds for five miles up the side of a mountain, and can be easily enfiladed from a mountain on the opposite side.

THE RETURN TO THE RAND.

Durban, Dec. 28 ("Standard").—It is announced that Lord Kitchener has allowed the issue of 1,000 permits to return to the Transvaal between Dec 15, and Jan. 15, as well as 20 special permits weekly for four weeks, for workers in two of the mines.

THE TRANSVAAL REFUGEES.

The Lord Mayor has received from the central committee in Cape Town of the Mansion House Fund for the Relief of Transvaal Refugees a statement of their relief work to the end of October. From this it appears that the sum collected locally has been 25,538£ and the grants from the central fund amounted to 247,818l. The expenditure to date was 253,455£ The number of persons then under relief was 2,425, being 181 more than during September. Of the these there were at Pietermaritzburg 258; Durban, 181; East London, 587; Port Elizabeth, 691; Cape Town, 475; Grahamstown, 207; King Williams Town, 131; Queenstown, 9; Port Alfred, 22; and Oudtshoorn, 24. The relief centres at Beira, Graaf Reinet, Cradock, Fort Beaufort, Alice, and in Basutoland have now been closed. The number of persons relieved down to the end of October was 49,808—namely at Beira 53; Pieter maritzbury, 5,404; Durban, 8,749, East London, 4,308; Port Elizabeth 6,556; Cape Town, 17,686; Grahamstown, 973; King Williams Town, 520; Queenstown, 654; Port Alfred, 146; Oudtshoorn, 693; Graaf Reinet, 250; Cradock, 520; Allwal North, 220; Fort Beaufort, 64; Alice, 2; Johannesburg, 1,160; and other places, 1,660. The exact number of refugees helped from Lorenzo Marques was unknown, but 12,130l. had been spent there in their assistance, and 6,396 passages had been provided.

CAPTURES BY GENERAL SPENS.

Pretoria, Dec. 30 (Reuter).—General Spens yesterday chased Britz's commando from Banksdraai to Platrand, and in the course of his 50 miles march captured 25 prisoners fully armed and 600 head of cattle.

THE FIGHTS WITH DE WET.

The following telegram from Lord Kitchener has been received at the War Office:—

Johannesburg, Dec. 30, 12.55 p.m.—Since Dec. 23, columns report 35 killed, five wounded, 237 prisoners, 51 surrenders; also 7,590 rounds small armlamunition, 312 rifles, 43 waggons, 590 horses, and 1,700 cattle captured.

These do not include De Wet's losses in his attacks on General Bartnell's column and Col. Firman's camp, probably estimated at 30 killed and 50 wounded. His men are still in and to the south of Langberg. Smaller commandos are in the neighbourhood of Reitz and to last columns are now moving to deal with the situation.

On Dec. 28 Generals Spens and Plumer, operating from Amersfort, came in contact with Britz commando and drove portion of it south across railway near Platrand. Spens took 24 prisoners and Plumer three.

General Bruce Hamilton, operating to the east of Ermelo, came on Grobelaar's commando near Marydale early in the day of Dec. 23, in a thick fog, under cover of which enemy scattered and escaped, leaving four dead and 11 prisoners. Col. Mackenzie, co-operating to the north, made further capture of 17 prisoners.

Lord Methuen and Col. Kekewich moved out from Klerksdorp on Dec. 27 to operate westwards.

Col. Rochfort's column have been successful in following the small commandos to the west of Bienburg.

General French reports his columns continued to make satisfactory progress during past week in the districts previously reported.

A convoy from Olanwilliam to Calvinia, escorted by columns under Cols. Crabbe and Wyndham, was attacked en route on 22nd and 23rd. Attack repulsed with loss to enemy, who are reported much discouraged. Convoy was safely taken through and columns have returned.

The "Standard" correspondent at Pretoria sends the following particulars of the recent fights with De Wet:—

After his failure to capture Wilson's force near Heilbron, De Wet split up his commando and moved to the west of Lindley. Here he encountered Col. Elliots, Col. Broadwood, and Col. De Lisle, whose columns were advancing in crescent shape with the object of encircling the enemy and compelling him to engage. The Boer leader, having come in touch with the advance guard, decided that the combination was too threatening, and ordered his men to disperse.

Meanwhile, General Dartnell, with the brigade of Imperial Light Horse, had moved eastward in the hope of taking De Wet in the rear. Having learned that the commando was broken up and scattered, the veteran soldier, whose experience of Boer tactics is unrivalled, saw that he had no choice but to retrace his steps. This he accordingly did, marching 150 miles in three days—a really fine achievement, possible only because the column was without transport.

When some distance from Bethlehem, General Dartnell ascertained that De Wet had instructed his scattered forces to reconcentrate near Langberg, 12 miles to the east of Bethlehem. General Dartnell determined to seize the occasion, and arresting his march, drew near to the confines of Langberg, with the 1st and 2nd regiments of Imperial Light Horse and 200 Imperial Yeomanry. Throwing forward his scouts, and strengthening his advance guard, the General approached the enemy. De Wet had concealed his men in deep dongas close to Tiger's Kloof below Langberg. Here they silently awaited the scouts, who soon reached the waiting waits deep in the other. Recognising that further concealment was impossible, De Wet ordered two shells to be fired as the signal for attack.

The Boers sprang out of the dongas, and, following on the heels of the scouts, charged across the open space. Having achieved their purpose of drawing the enemy, the scouts passed through the the leading files of the 2nd Imperial Light Horse, who lay extended on a ridge prepared to receive the Boers. Covered by the fire of high-velocity guns and of a pom-pom the enemy charged straight for the centre. They galloped to within 130 yards of the line of Imperial Light Horse, but were unable to continue their advance in face of the deadly fire that met them. Another moment, and the check became a stampede. The line wavered, broke, and fled to cover, not, however, before many had fallen in the counter-ambush cleverly designed by General Dartnell.

The beaten enemy took refuge in some dongas and kraals on the flanks. De Wet himself is reported to have been distinctly seen behind the retreating Boers wielding his sjambok to drive them again into action.

Realising that his surprise had failed, and that he could no longer hope to make headway against Dartnell's front, the guerilla chief withdrew his men and changed his tactics. From the high ground he reserved the attack—this time on the 1st Imperial Light Horse, who met the assault as steadily and as successfully as their comrades the second regiment.

Though the Boers kept up the fight from nine o'clock until one, they ade no impression; and, learning that Col. Campbell was coming from Bethlehem with reinforcements, De Wet drew off into the recesses of Langberg. The position was too strong to be attacked with success by the weak column which General Dartnell had his command, and he accordingly moved on to Bethlehem.

De Wet's losses are reposed to have been over 100 killed and wounded. The casualties occurred chiefly in the charge and the retreat across the open.

When General Dartnell and Col. Campbell had withdrawn to Bethlehem, General De Wet reinforced his commando by men under Prinsloo and Celliers. Having collected 1,700 men, he struck no thward in the direction of Reitz, leaving 200 men to hold Langberg. This move turned out to be a feint intended to cover his descent on the small force of 400 Imperial Yeoman, with which Col. Firman was protecting the head of the line of blockhouses between Harrismith and Bethlehem, where construction parties were at work. Striking suddenly back to the south-east, inside Bethlehem, the Boer leader reached the Tweefontein side of the camp late on Christmas night. Col. Firman was absent, and the command was left to Major Williams. The camp was pitched on the slope of a wedgeshaped hill, immediately below a precipitous crest.

Major Williams, knowing that De Wet was in the neighbourhood, had warned the camp that it might be attacked, and had taken every precaution to guard against surprise. Piquets were posted below the slope, which appeared to be the most dangerous point, as well as on the top of the precipice, though, owing to the difficult nature of the ground, no attack was anticipated from that side. Yet it was here that the assault was made and the midnight surprise effected.

In the darkness some 1,500 Boers crpt silently the foot of the precipice, and, removing their boots, climbed the hill noiselessly, just as they did at Waggon Hill on Jan. 6, and just as they did at Majuba. Having gained the top of the precipice they overpowered the pickets before warning could be given and two hours before dawn the sleeping camp on the slope below awoke to find the enemy upon them. Pouring in a fearful fire, the excultant Boers dashed among the tents, out of which the startled Yeoman rushed with arms in their hands. They fought splendidly, though against frightful odds and overwhelming numbers. Each man as he sprang into the open was a visible mark outlined against the sky, whereas the enemy was hardly distinguishable in the confusion, and could be located only by his triumphant shouts.

An hour before day break the Boers moved rapidly towards Langberg.

General Rundle, who was at Harrismith, heard the firing, and despatched an officer and some men to learn what had happened. They found the enemy in possession of the camp, and narrowly escaped capture.

Within three hours after the surprise the 1st and 2nd Imperial Light Horse—who had been in camp 16 miles beyond General Rundle—galloped into Tweefontein, not without hope of overtaking their elusive foe. The pursuit began soon after dawn, but was in vain. De Wet had chosen his ground well, and was already in the broken country around Langberg, safe, with his spoils of stores and guns and ammunition.

Natives report that a great many killed and wounded Boers were carried away in waggons.

ORANGE RIVER COLONY.

THE TAFELKOP ENG AGEMENT.

Heilbron, Dec. 29 (Reuter).—The Boers who attacked Col. Damant on Dec. 20 were under the supreme command of Wessels. Two hundred men, hidden in kranls, covered Col. Damant's position from two sides. These Boers were responsible for most of the British casualties as Col. Damant had no cover.

Three hundred Boers who charged the British met with an awful reception when they appeared on the hill. The first Boer to show himself fell riddled with bullets and others met with a similar fate. The struggle was brief but fierce. Damant's guns kept up a hot fire at pointblank range until the ammunition was exhausted. The captain of the pom-pom, whose belts were emptied, was standing beside his gun when he was killed at a few yards' range.

Within half an hour after the Boers retreated all the British guns were repaired and again ready for action. When Col. Damant's reinforcements arrived Briton and Boer lay side by side on the hill. Many cases of individual heroism are reported. Col. Damant' staff fought their revolvers until they were shot down.

THE TWEEFONTEIN FIGHT.

The "Standard" correspondent at Pretoria gives some further particulars of the fight at Tweefontein. He says:—

The further details that have been received here of the rushing of Tweefontein camp by the force under De Wet show that the defence was more stubborn, sustained, and determined than was at first apparent.

The picket stationed on the crest of the precipice were surprised and overpowered just as the moon waned, the sudden darkness making it possible for the Boers to creep up the steep hillside unobserved. The picket were seized and killed to the last man, but not a shot was fired until the Boers were ready to rush down the hill on the sleeping camp, when was then protected only by the pickets posted beyond the base.

A few stray shots and some shouting soon aroused the soldiers from their slumbers, but by this time a number of the Boers were already inside the lines, and stabbing the Yeomanry with bayonets that had belonged to the slaughtered pickets.

Yeomanry, taken wholly by surprise though they were behaved with the utmost gallantry, Captain Crawley and another officer rallied some portion of them, and repulsed the first onset, while Major Williams ran to the gun and began to work it. Unfortunately it jammed after two rounds only had been fired.

Major Williams continued to direct the defence until he fell, after sustaining no fewer than 14 wounds.

The tide of the fight ebbed and flowed for some time, but the overwhelming numbers of the enemy made any very effective defence out of the question. Still, the resistance was maintained until 70 officers and men had been killed, and 80 wounded.

The position was then, of course, quite hopeless, and the surrender of the remnant of the gallant band was inevitable. Only about 50 of our men succeeded in escaping.

Having scored his success, De Wet made haste to get away with his booty to the Langeberg. The 200 prisoners were stripped and set free at a point 10 miles distant from the camp.

The skirmishing came to an end on Sunday last, to the north-east of Lindley, when the commandos divided and so frustrated further pursuit.

THE TRANSVAAL.

Pretoria, Jan. 1 "(Laffan)."—Notwithstanding the recent reverse at Tweefontein, the end of the year is marked here by a feeling of optimism. The general feeling pervading all classes is that we are nearing the end. The reduction in the enemy's strength steadily continues, and this month it amounts to about 1,000 men. The district between Pretoria and Johannesburg for miles around is now almost as safe as Piccadilly. Markets are booming, and a large amount of property is changing hands daily. Land seven miles from Johannesburg is selling at 50l. an acre, in anticipation of the growth of the great city with its electric tramways and wide radiating suburbs. New industrial and commercial enterprises are being promoted, and work at the mines is being steadily resumed now that the native labour question has been satisfactorily settled. It is understood that arrangements have been made for the almost immediate despatch of 30,000 natives from Mozambique. Foodstuffs, necessaries, even the luxuries of life are now plentiful. Merchants are being given the widest facilities for the importation of all but the heavier class of goods. Even the Boers recognise the change that has come over the place, and some of the wealthier and keener among them are actively taking part in the beginning of the great developments which they now plainly see and welcome.

CAPE COLONY.

Norval's Pont, December 31 "(Laffan)."—The new line of blockhouses from Beaufort West to De Aar, guarding the railway, which the men of the West Riding Regt. have been erecting, is now completed. The blockhouses are from 1,200 to 1,600 yards apart, and are in telephonic communication with one another. Each one was built in 24 hours. They are now being garrisoned by the East Surrey Regt. The work of fencing the line with barbed wire is proceeding, and when this is finished it will be exceedingly difficult for the enemy to cross the railway.

THE SWAZILAND RAID.

Pretoria, December 31 "(Standard)."—According to the latest reports from Swaziland, the Boers did not succeed in breaking through to the Queen's kraal, it appears that the Swazis were determined to prevent further violations of their border, and a strong impi observed the commando near Darkton. Some scouts belonging to the impi became engaged with the Boers, and several of them were killed. The Queen was at first under the belief that the impi had been cut up, but as a matter of fact the commando was chary of fooling the natives, and accordingly retired, after engaging the scouts, to another position in the vicinity of Balkskop, inside the Transvaal border.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

THE following are the result of the races sailed on Saturday:—

FIRST CHALLENGE CUP RACE.—Start 2.15 p. m.

Names of Boats.	Time Al's	Owners.	Time of Arrival.	Corrected Time.
	M S		H M S	H M S
*Forella	Scr	Mr C T R Scovell	5 6 9	2 51 9
Turquoise	5-5	Mr C A R Crommelin	5 19 31	2 59 23
Melody	1-38	Mr J B R Macbeth	5 26 45	2 55 47
*Isca	5-51	Mr J F Carystal	5 41 45	3 22 3

* Entered by Capt R S Muter, R.E.
" do Mr Edgar Faulkner.

Course No. 7—17·6 miles. Wind N W by W. Strength Moderate. 1st prize won by Forella.

SHIPS BOATS (SERVICE RIG) RACE.—Sailed at 2-45 p.m.

Names of Boats	Time Al's M S	Entered by	Time of Corrected Arrival. H M S	Corrected Time. H M S
H M S Magdala's Cutter 28	Scr	Lt G H S Latouche, R I M.	4 25 27	1 49 27
H M S Magdala's Cutter 25	4-28	Sub-Lt A H J Hamilton, R I M	4 27 12	1 37 44

Course Special—From Committee Vessel round North Karanja Buoy, leaving it to port, round Tucker Beacon leaving it to port and thence to Committee Vessel. Course Special—5·25 miles.

No prize owing to paucity of entries.

TOMTIT CLASS RACE—Start at 2-55 P.M.

Name of Boats.	Owners.	Time of Arrival H M S
Titmouse	Mr R H H Hopkins	4 45 35
Tomtit	Dr F M Gibson	4 45 41
Clutha	Capt G Lamb, I M S	4 46 0
Meg	Mr C d Byrne	4 48 11
Midget	Officers, R A	4 48 39

Meg came in flying protest flag,

Course Special—From Committee Vessel round North Karanja Buoy leaving it to port round Tucker Beacon leaving it to port and thence to Committee Vessel and followed by Course No. 13—7·25 miles.

1st Prize won by Titmouse and 2nd prize won by Tomtit.

YACHTS H'CAP RACE—Start at 3-10 p.m.

Names of Boats.	H'cap Al's M S	Owners.	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Time H M S
Jean	44-51	Capt H S Black, R I M	4 47 20	1 17 22
Stella	Scr	Col H W Boyd, I M S.	4 47 50	1 37 50
Mannikin	21-27	Officers, R A	4 53 7	1 21 40
Cock of the North	17-33	Mr E Comber	4 57 14	1 29 41
Pixie	17-33	Mr K R Smetham	4 57 20	1 29 47
Trixie	17 53	Mr A M Monteath	Did not finish	

Course Special—From Committee Vessel round North Karanja Buoy, round P and O Mooring Buoy, 'B' off Cross Island, leaving both to port and round Tucker Beacon, leaving it to starboard and thence to Committee Vessel.—7·3 miles.

1st prize won by Jean, 2nd prize won by Mannikin and 3rd prize won by Cock of the North.

A FREE VETERINARY BOOK.

We learn that a most useful Veterinary Book is now attached to every bottle of Condy's Fluid. This Book contains instructions for curing most of the Ailments, Complaints and Accidents affecting Horses, Dogs, Sheep, Cattle, Poultry, etc.

Condy's Fluid is an absolutely certain cure for Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs, Broken Knees, Grease, Thrush, Cracked Heels and Mud Fever in Horses.—Scab, Foot Rot, Fly, in Sheep.—Rinderpest, Hoove, Foul in the Foot, Wounds and Sores, Foot and Mouth Disease, and Diarrhœa in Cattle.—Distemper, Mange, Canker and Eczema in Dogs.

Caution.—Beware of local substitutes, all are inferior. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid." The name and address of the sole makers, Condy & Mitchell, Ltd., of 65, Goswell Road, London, England, is at foot of label. Condy's Fluid can be obtained everywhere through Chemists and Stores.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

LORD ROSEBERY'S SPEECH.

THE Russian papers are still busy with the Chesterfield speech of the former Premier of England. Nothing of a more favourable nature, says the Moscow correspondent of the "Standard," either to England or to the orator, who, as one paper says, has taken upon himself to speak for her in the "manner of a dictator," has been, or is likely to be, said now about this notorious speech. The "Moscow Gazette," after reviewing the circumstances in which the speech was made, says that no better expression of its views is to be found than that given in the leader of the "Standard," the salient paragraphs of which it quotes at length. It characterises the speaker in the following terms:—

Mr. (sic) Rosebery is an excellant after-dinner speaker, with a quick perception of the sentiments of his hearers, and, consequently, well able to secure their approbation by flattering their feelings. As a politician, however, he is wanting in character and incapable of developing great ideals so as to carry with him any considerable part of the nation, for he lacks conviction and is unable to persuade his hearers that he himself is convinced of the justice of his views. In short, as the 'Standard' says, England wants a different sort of men to Lord Rosebery to drag her out of the bog.

The last sentiment expresses the Gazette's belief as to the present situation of England, owing to the South African imbroglio.

Further references to Lord Rosebery's speech in the Russian Press all agree that it is a proof that England is tired of the war, and is quite ready to make terms of peace. "It was only necessary for some one to say the first word, which a year ago would have branded him as a traitor to his country," says one paper, and Lord Rosebery is to be congratulated on his courage and good sense. In general, the speech has by no means strengthened belief abroad in England's intentions to fight out the war. Certain papers even go so far, in Russia, where, of course, it is not to be expected that writers should have much understanding of the methods of Constitutional Government, as to suggest that Lord Rosebery was speaking to the nation on behalf and by order of the King. This is based upon the fact that Lord Rosebery recently had an audience of the King, and in Russia the rest is a natural sequence.

In a word, says the "Novosti," Lord Rosebery's speech has done what it might have been expected to do, namely, aroused the general attention of the nation, and this both by its contradictions and its conclusions. But it has satisfied nobody. This is an honourable success of its kind. The speech will, indeed, have no direct influence upon the course of events in England, but it is the starting-point for a new and general exchange of opinions over all Great Britain.

This is by far the most favourable comment upon the speech which I am able to find in the Russian Press.

THE POLICY OF FRANCE.

TELEGRAM FROM THE CZAR.

Among the congratulatory telegrams received by M. Loubet on Jan. 1 was a message from the Emperor Nicolas II as follows:—

Tsarskoie Selo, Jan. 1.—Upon the occasion of the New Year, the Empress and myself wish especially to express our best wishes for France, and for you personally, M. le President. Among the most agreeable souvenirs left us by the year which has just closed, that of the few days spent in the beautiful, friendly, and allied country is particularly dear to us.—Nicolas.

The President of the Republic sent the following telegram in reply:—

To His Majesty the Emperor Nicolas.—Deeply touched at the wishes which your Majesty and her Majesty the Empress have expressed for France, the friend and ally of Russia, I have it at heart to express to you my warm thanks. France which has retained from the second visit which your Majesty was good enough to devote to us a grateful souvenir, rejoices to learn of the happy and durable impression that this fresh visit among us has left in your mind and that of her Majesty the Empress.—EMILE LOUBET.

The President of the Republic also received during the day congratulatory telegrams from the King of the Belgians, the King of Portugal, the Shah of Persia, the Sultan of Turkey, and the Prince of Bulgaria. General Andre, Minister of War, also sent the following telegram to General Kouropatkine, the Russian Minister of War:—

At the dawn of the New Year I desire to address to your Excellency my good wishes, and those of the French Army for the glorious Russian Army. May a near future reserve for us new and as precious souvenirs as those left by the year which has just closed. I beg your Excellency to be our interpreter to their Imperial Majesties, and to offer them the respectful good wishes expressed by myself and all the French Army for their august persons.—GENERAL ANDRE.

RELATION WITH ITALY.

The visit of the Diplomatic Corps to M. Loubet was marked by the usual exchange of speeches. Speaking on behalf of his colleagues, Mgr. Lorenzelli the Papal Nuncio, said:—

The members of the Diplomatic Corps are happy to be again united around your Excellency in order to express their most respectful congratulations and their best wishes on your own behalf and for France on the occasion of the New Year. This task is all the more agreeable, Monsieur President, because we are desirous of expressing our sentiment of sympathy and gratitude towards the policy of France in International questions. France inaugurated the 20th century by affirming herself as the inspiring power of equity and conciliation for the settlement of a most complex question in which the Powers had been engaged for about two years. She was able in a higher conception of the general interest, to signalize the measure of exexencies to be formulated by each and if at a later date France for an instant left bound to show herself ready to defend her rights and protect her interests, she took care at the same time to prove that she had the maintenance of peace more at heart than the manifestation of her power. That is why, M. le President, the

THE DIOCESE OF DAMAUN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Reading the otherday the "Bombay Gazette" of 23rd December last, I came across a translation of an article in "O Ultramariano" (of 21st November) a Lisbon paper, para 4 of which, as under, attracted, for obvious reasons, my special attention and led me to inquiries, the result of which I beg to place before your readers after quoting the above named para:—

"The missionary in question was lately treated to another practical joke. It appears that having obtained twenty days' leave of absence from the Governor of the Bishopric he went to enjoy it with his family at Damaun, when after two or three days his leave was cancelled in consequence of a telegram of the Vicar of Thana calling him back urgently to assume charge of the Church as he (the Vicar) was suffering from fever. This act of the Vicar, instead of receiving disapproval at the hands of the Governor of the Bishopric seemed on the contrary, to have merited his approval."

The facts of the case are these, the Rev. Agostinho Andrades De Souza, Curate of St. John the Baptist, Thana told the Rev. M. F. Pereira, the Vicar that he had to go to Damaun for the wedding of his sister, and the Vicar without the knowledge of Canon Faria, allowed him 20 days leave. In the meantime, the Vicar suddenly took ill; so much so that his medical adviser enjoined on him not to move out of doors. As he could not perform his duties or attend to the wants of his flock, he was urged by some of his parishoners to wire under the circumstances, to the Curate and ask him to come back and resume his duties. The Vicar accordingly sent a telegram to the Curate, who replied that he was too ill and could not comply with his request. No sooner however Rev. Pereira found himself progressing favourably in health that he began his work with his accustomed zeal and assiduity. The Curate returned to Thana after a fortnight.

It will thus be seen that the "practical joke" consisted in giving leave to the Rev. de Souza to witness the wedding ceremony of his sister and owing to unforeseen circumstances, requesting him to resume his duties, which is a common occurrence in the British service. It is a well known fact and a well known practice that when the services of an officer on leave are needed, he is called away to resume his duties forthwith. And I submit if the interests of the parishioners of Thana imperatively demanded the need of a minister, there was nothing out of the way in calling for the Curate who, after the wedding of his sister, was, it was believed, when the telegram was sent enjoying his leave. Enjoyment before duty!!

One does not see anything in this to blame the Vicar, except that the leave was not granted with the sanction of the Governor of the Bishopric; but possibly the Vicar had that power, as is the case with heads of departments to allow certain kinds of leave, Canon Faria's name has been unnecessarily dragged in connection with this matter. I presume the informant of "O Ultramarino" must be some where in India and he will no sooner read this letter than he will withdraw the allegation.—Yours, &c.,

A PARISHONER.

Thana, Jan. 16.

HIGH COURT.—JANUARY 20.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

For Judgment on Rule.

631-01—Captain and V—Bai Kabee and another vs Amirchand Madhowjee and another—M D and J, D and J, and Little and Co.

Testamentary suits for hearing and final disposal.

42-01—Dikshit and D—Khunderao Pandurung vs Dadabhoy Narayen and others—SmethamB and N,—Part heard

3-01—Crawford and Co—Mahadeo Crushnajee Chidle vs Rukhmabai widow—Jamsetjee and R—Part heard.

4-01—Mathubhai J and R—Sorabjee Dossabhoy Bhathena vs Keshavlal Jugjeewan—Mansukhlal D and J.

47-01—R P Mehta—Gumuet Gainoo vs Gungaram Damodar—Manky and B (for preliminary issue).

6-01—Mulla and M—Alu Mahomed Esna vs Tar Mahomed Hajee B—Payne G S and M.

3-01—Payne G S and M—Hamrabai widow vs Sulleman Haji Alu—Sorabjee and J.

13-01—Daphtary and F—Soorjee Moorarjee and others vs Maneckvalnoo widow—Madhowjee V.

35-01—Bhaishunker and K—Bhugwanlal Chugonlal and others vs Gordhandas Nursey and others—Edgelow G and W and N M Cama.

3-01—Mulla and M—Withaidas Laljee vs Thakar Lilladhur Mathuradas and others—Little and Co.

14-01—Smetham B and N—J F Fernandes and others vs Rosa Angela Fernandes—Sorabjee and J.

15-01—Nanu and H—Shrinbai widow vs Jehangir Eduljee Lasher—Kanga and F.

20-01—D D Romer—Vishnu B Kanekar vs Krishna B Mahadeshwar D and F.

15-01—Unwala and F—Soohabai widow vs Cooverjee Nusserwanjee and other K and Patel

23-01—Dand J—Hirjee Manjee vs Gokuldas Madhowjee—T D and L

27-01—C and Vaidya—Lukhamsey Hirjee vs Nagsey Karsan—M J and M.

28-01—N M Cama—Shaikhuna Naron vs Bhugwanlal Chugonlal and other—B and K.

[Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STARLING.

Summary Suit to be heard in Chambers.

305-01—Shamrao and M—Annajee Baburao and another vs Dharamdas Jamnadas and another.

For Consent Decree.

434-99—Ardeshir H D and Co—Abdoolally Bana vs Manek Ca-sum and others—Thakurdas and Co, P G S and M, K D Shroff and C and V.

Reference for hearing.

In the matter of the Land Acquisition Act I of 1894—Cause in the matter of Government and Tribhowandas Muncharam and others—E F Nicholson for Government. Nanu and H, Bhaishunker and K and M C and V.

Suits for hearing and final Disposal.

Commercial Causes.

710-00—Malvi H and M—John H N Graham and others vs Balchand Kanjram—Matubhai J and M

773-00—Malvi H and M—John H N Graham and another vs Poonjia Jairam and others—Smitham B and N.

Long Causes.

822-01—Payne G S and M—George Arnold Charpio and others vs Frederich Sahib—Dikshit and D.

881-01—Ardeshir H D and Co—Habib Haji Mo ee vs Cassam Hasib and others—Little and Co and Mulla and M.

222-01—Craigie L and G—The Trikamdas Mills Co Ld vs Bajee Saboo Sidick and others—Thakoredas and Co.

230-01—Craigie L and G—The Trikamdas Mills Co Ld vs Dossabhoy Furdunjee Gazdar—Unwalla and P.

251-01—Payne G S and M—Javersai Widow and others vs Kalla Bhoora and others—Thakoredas and Co.

622-01—Wadia and G—Jafferjee Adamjee K vs Bai Javerbai and others—Payne G S and M.

378-01—Jamsetjee and R—Gangaram Manroop vs Tekchand Bhaga and others—Mulla and M.

303-01—Shamrao and M—Wamanrao Shamrao and another vs Balkrishna Harichand and others—R P Mehta for pauper.

290-01—Crawford B and Co—Sorabjee Hormusjee Khan and others vs Baboo Sashi Bhoosan and another—R N Motabhoy.

265-01—Tyabjee D and Co—Bai Kesher Vahoo and another vs Ranchordas Haridas and another—Payne G S and M.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice CHANDAVARKER.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

339-00—Ardeshir H D and Co—Poonumchand Karamchand vs The Hitwardh Cotton Mills Co—Matubhai J and M—part heard

869-01—Payne G S and M—Godavribai vs Dwarkadas Lallubhoy and another—Smetham B and N.

893-01—Payne G S and M—Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Tata vs F P Pereira and others—In person.

731-99—Ingelow G and W—Jasoma Noormahomed vs Nawab Mahomed Kamalkhan—Nanu and H.

825-01—In person—Meya Mahomed Kuyamoodin vs Esmailjee Kurahimjee Kalwa and others—Captain and V.

531-01—N M Cama—Shamjeebhai Daya vs Rahimtoola Cassum—Payne G S and M

891-01—H Dayabhai—Thobhanbhai Damjee vs N C Macleod and another—Edgelow G and W.

496-01—Daphtary and F—Tokersey Shamjee and others vs Trikumjee Bhewjee and another—Matubhai J and M.

263-1702-01—Captain and V—Mahomed Ahmed Jan vs Bertie Smith and Co—Kanga and P.

201-01—Tyabji D and Co—Bai Hasserbhai alias Ramabai widow vs Runchordas Hurridas and another—Payne G S and M.

821-01—Smetham B and N—Messrs. Aldridge Salmon and Co vs Joshi Hirjee Govindjee and others—Mulla and M and Payne G S and M.

45-01—Ardeshir H D and Co—Muncherjee Bhicajee Soodivala and others vs Vallilal Mulchand—Smetham B and N

994-00—In person—Ahmed Moosa vs Hawabai and others—Thakurdas.

425-00—Edgelow G and W—Purshotum Morarjee vs V S Mcadiker and others—Chitnis M and M.

703-00—K B Mehta—Ganput Daya Chawan vs Luxmibai widow and others—Sorabjee and J.

718-98—Nanu and H—Vinayekrao Gunputrao Khotare vs Vassonjee Munjee—Madhowjee V.

970-97—Daphtary and F—Sknath Raghoonath Khote and another vs Vasudev Gopal Bhandarkar and others.

515-00—Payne G S and M—Morarjee Hurri and others vs N C Macleod—In person.

447-97—Tyabjee D and Co—Chatoorbhoojdas Gordhundas vs Vithaldas Ramdas Wadia.

402-98—Little and Co—Anundrao Vinayek and another vs Dhanrey Jewraj and others—Thakurdas and Co.

383-00—Edgelow G and W—Brijlal Jaitroop vs Vithaldas Goculdas.

349-00—Edgelow G and W—Brijlal Jaitroop vs Chandrabhan Jaitroop and others.

560-01—Tyabjee D and Co—Nemchund Manekchund and another vs Damjee Keesowjee and others—Bicknell M and M.

598-01—Tyabjee D and Co—Mowjibhai Birjee and others vs Muhibhoy Rahimbhoy and others—Edgelow G and W.

811-01—Pestonjee M and K—Sitabai widow vs Canjee Goculdas—Crawford B and Co.

17-01—K B Mehta, for pauper—Havabai window and others vs Yacoob Ismail and another—Captain and V.

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GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, JAN. 3.

THE unknown rulers of the world represent one of the ideas which popular journalism has not yet exploited to death. It is not every ruler who is advertised like a German Emperor, or who can boom himself by Peace Rescripts like the Czar. The story is told that one night in the House of Commons somebody asked a Front Bench man the name of the President of Switzerland, and the Front Bench man was surprised at his own ignorance. He passed the query on to his neighbour, who, too, had to confess that he did not know, and soon it was clear that not one man in a group of famous politicians knew the name of the head of one of the friendliest States in Europe. Probably not one man in fifty who sees this paragraph will know either, so simply unassuming is the Government of the Swiss Republic. Next week a new President will enter on his year of office, at a salary of £720 for the twelve months, but we may be sure that at the end of 1902 his name will be as unfamiliar as it is now.

President Joseph Zemp, of Entlebuch, who, on New Year's Day stood in the Presidential shoes of President Ernest Brenner, of Bale, has been Vice-President of the Federal Council, the second man in Switzerland, for a year. He will, if he lives till next September, celebrate his sixty-eighth birthday in office, and if the Constitution of Switzerland would allow him to be President for two successive years he might be in office for the fortieth anniversary of his entrance into politics. He has been nearly thirty-nine years, or more than half his life, an active politician, as well as a busy lawyer, and was chosen for the State Council—the "Standerath"—in 1871. In the following year he became a National Councillor—a member of the National-rath Hand he has since retained the confidence and esteem of his fellow-citizens.

The Chief Magistrate of Switzerland, President Zemp, will have an opportunity of usefulness which he would probably not change for half the thrones. It is not a post of dazzling splendour, but it gives its holder a power not less real, and much more direct, than the premiership or sovereignty of many greater countries. He will have charge of the foreign relations of Switzerland, and exercise an influence over functions which do not come within the province of such a man as the Srime Minister of England, or the German Emperor or even the President of the United States' Switzerland has done some things towards solving the problem of making Government real, and its Cabinet includes Ministers for Commerce, Industry, and Arts. Through such channels the President can bring to bear an influence on the workaday lives of the Swiss people which is impossible to a King or President whose life is mortgaged to Ambassadors and Foreign Secretaries.

What the nation will do with its Christmas box has yet to be seen, but the end of the Imperial Institute can hardly be less fortunate than its beginning. The Institute will always be remembered as a monument of King Edward's desire to erect some national memorial of Queen Victoria's Jubilee which should typify the growth of the Empire during her reign. It was the desire of the King, when Prince of Wales, that some memorial might be set up which should be an epitome of the Empire, and the dream of the Imperial Institute appears to have been born in him at the Paris Exhibition of 1878, when he displayed much interest in the Indian and Colonial Courts. The immediate outcome was the Colonial Exhibition of 1886 in London, out of this grew the Institute which has now, after many years of failure, been handed over to the nation.

It was the hope of its founder that the new Institution would have a very practical value as a centre for extending knowledge in relation to the industrial resources of the British dominions, and it was this hope, no doubt, which encouraged the Colonial Governments in helping forward the scheme. It was the Colonial Exhibition which gave King Edward, then Heir-Apparent, an opportunity of introducing himself to the public as an ardent imperialist, and his letter to the Colonies in 1884 was his first step in this direction. In it he asked the Colonial Governments to guarantee and contribute towards the success of the Colonial and Indian exhibition, and in that letter he foreshadowed the establishment of the Imperial Institute. "As it is possible," he wrote, "that the various Colonial Governments may desire as its outcome that a permanent Colonial museum should be formed in London, there are strong reasons for showing the adaptability of the products of your colony in as practical a manner as possible."

In the summer of 1886, when the Exhibition had been launched and was being visited by millions of people, the Prince reminded the Executive Commissioners of his proposal, and three months later he took the practical step of inviting the co-operation of the City. "The most fitting memorial of the Jubilee," he suggested, "would be the establishing of an institute that would represent the arts, manufactures, and commerce of the Colonies and India, a place which would be at once a museum, an exhibition, and the proper locality for the discussion of Colonial and Indian subjects." The plan thus assumed practical shape. Canada contributed £20'000, and the other Colonies subscribed in proportion; and the Prince requested that a Colonial Fund which was being raised for a testimonial to him might be devoted to the purposes of what he described as the "Imperial Institution for the Colonies and India." Somehow the "Imperial Institution" has not, throbbed with life, and the energy and interest which the King evinced in its early progress have not borne the fruit he hoped for. It is one more example of a good idea gone astray in the carrying out, and now once again people are asking: What can be done with it?

Most of us have become quite used to the twentieth century by now, but there is one man in the world who celebrated its birthday on Sunday, and who probably wrote his friend to wish them much happiness in the new century. He is "George H. Bean, M.D.," and he has prepared an elaborate pamphlet in which he sets out the reasons for his belief that the world is still in the nineteenth century. The devil, it seems, has something to do with it. "The constancy in planetary motion," says Dr. Dean, "and the accuracy of the time measurement that God had provided for the convenience of man were displeasing to Satan, whose power was dependent, as it is now, upon his ability to disseminate idolatry, deception, ignorance, and he caused his people to adopt a day measure consisting of 1,440 instead of 1,444 minutes, the true number, under the pretence that a circle, or 360 degrees, and not an eclipse of 361, the true number, was described by the world on the axial rotation: It failed by four minutes of time, or by one degree, and by 1,456 (364 by four) minutes during a year, for twelve minutes more than a natural day (1,444 minutes) and sixteen minutes more than the adopted day measure (1,440 minutes)."

What it all means Dr. Bean probably knows; somehow his method of deduction and his system of reckoning brings him to the conclusion that we are all 363 days ahead, and that the world has been grievously misled by the almanacs. He reaches his mental journey's end with the help of the Bible and certain catastrophes in South America. The Bible and the catastrophes, at any rate, figure largely in his pamphlet. In Galveston, Texas, he tells us, during a storm on September 8, 1900, a cross with a representation of the crucified Saviour upon it was torn from its fastenings and braced by falling timber at an angle of 45 degrees from a perpendicular, and Dr. Bean comments: "An angle of 45 degrees is one-eighth of a circle, and 325, the date of the Council of Nice, is one-eighth of a "time." So far is it possible to steal the human mind that the time reformer conceives the fulfilment of prophecy in the fact that 2,000" buildings were destroyed in the Glaveston storm, and that "2,000" is the number of the years of a "time" in evolution.

On May 4 last—the date midway between the stormy day at Galveston and to-morrow—a fire at Jacksonville destroyed 1,300 buildings, the number of years in "half a Time," and somehow the logic of Dr. Bean carries us on from this to a more startling proposition still. Half a "Time" (he says) measures the years from Adam to the deluge; a "Time" from the deluge to Isaiah and from Isaiah to the current year; therefore a measure of the years from Adma to January 1, 1901, consists of a "time, times and a half." On that day, it is writterten in the prophecy of Dr. Bean, Western Europe and Western Asia will be submerged! So that the Great Powers may cease the building of their ships and guns, and concentrate on their submarines. One wonders where Dr. Bean will spend his New Year's Day

Time Reformers there have been in all ages, and Dr. Bean and Captain Robert Crossley may rank themselves with Julius Cæsar, who, whatever else he did not do, left his mark on every day of our lives. He tried to correct the errors in time by establishing leap year, and the 29th of February since Cæsar's day have caused an advance of time equal to 475 ane a fraction of days. Pope Gregory gained ten days by slightly changing the operation of Cæsar's rule and reckoning October 5 as October 15; and a century and a half later England robbed the working men of their famous eleven days by reckoning September 2 as September 14. "Give us back our eleven days"; was one of the mob-cries (of our history, but the eleven days have never been returned, and the calendar takes no note of them. Parliaments can not only waste time; they can steal it, too

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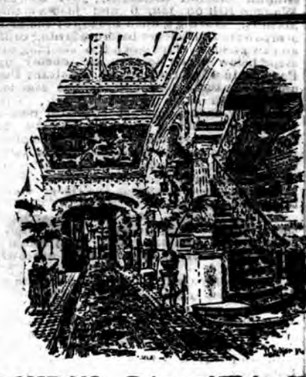

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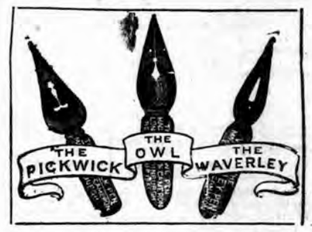

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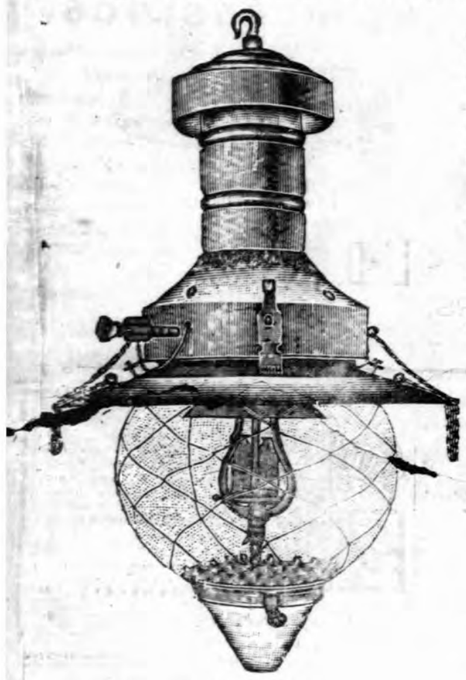

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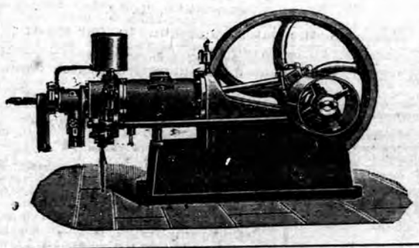

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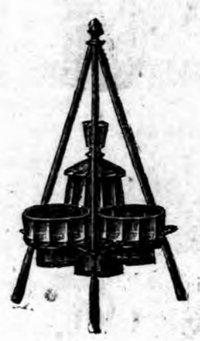

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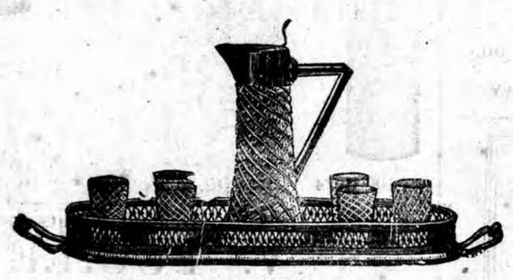

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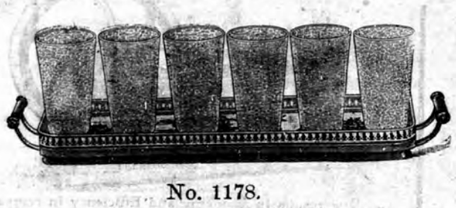

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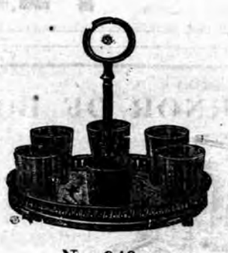

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